THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 218

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866
1 Cheswan, 10th October	"
1 Chislen, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 8th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Ijar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 2d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"
Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867
Maundav Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, 9th June	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	jal2 mh14 1f

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 198. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 24 Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 284. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Atsellis, W. M.; H. B. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—304 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zeul, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zeut, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMON Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 33d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MYSTICAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarch.·. —, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.-H., 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Clrode 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Alustin, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Treder, 32d, Reg.·.

CENTAL SYSTEM.

Calculation made at the rate of 56 pounds per bushel for corn and 35 pounds per bushel for oats.

CORN.

Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.
80	1 42 6-7	87	1 54 2-7	94	1 67 1-7
81	1 44 3-7	88	1 56	95	1 68 3-7
82	1 46 1-7	89	1 57 6-7	96	1 70 5-7
83	1 47 5-7	90	1 59 3-7	97	1 72 2-7
84	1 49 3-7	91	1 61 1-7	98	1 74 2-7
85	1 51	92	1 62 5-7	99	1 76
86	1 52 4-7	93	1 64 3-7	1 00	1 77 7-7

OATS.

Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.	Per Bus $ cts	Per Cental $ cts.
61	1 71 2-7	82	2 34 2-7	1 03	2 94 2-7
62	1 77 1-7	83	2 37 1-7	1 04	2 97 1-7
63	1 80	84	2 40	1 05	3 00
64	1 82 6-7	85	2 42 6-7	1 06	3 02 6-7
65	1 85 5-7	86	2 45 5-7	1 07	3 05 5-7
66	1 88 4-7	87	2 48 4-7	1 08	3 08 4-7
67	1 91 3-7	88	2 51 3-7	1 09	3 11 3-7
68	1 94 2-7	89	2 54 2-7	1 10	3 14 2-7
69	1 97 1-7	90	2 57 1-7	1 11	3 17 1-7
70	2 00	91	2 60	1 12	3 20
71	2 02 6-7	92	2 62 6-7	1 13	3 22 6-7
72	2 05 5-7	93	2 65 5-7	1 14	3 25 5-7
73	2 08 4-7	94	2 68 4-7	1 15	3 28 4-7
74	2 11 3-7	95	2 71 3-7	1 16	3 31 3-7
75	2 14 2-7	96	2 74 2-7	1 17	3 34 2-7
76	2 17 1-7	97	2 77 1-7	1 18	3 37 1-7
77	2 20	98	2 80	1 19	3 40
78	2 22 6-7	99	2 82 6-7	1 20	3 42 6-7
79	2 25 5-7	1 00	2 85 5-7	1 21	3 45 5-7
80	2 28 4-7	1 01	2 88 4-7	1 22	3 48 4-7
81	2 31 3-7	1 02	2 91 3-7	1 23	3 51 3-7

Value of Foreign Coins in American Gold.

COUNTRIES.		VALUE.
Austria	Silver Florin (100 Kreutzers)	$ .483
Belgium	Silver Franc	.185
Bolivia	Silver Dollar	.764
Brazil	Milrei (1000 Reis)	1.09@1.50
Bremen	Thaler (72 Grotes)	.70
Buenos Ayres	See N. Granada & Mexico.	
Cent. America	Doubloon	15.25@15.50
	Gold Dollar	.9842
	4 Dollar Piece, (2 Escudos)	3.90
Chili	Gold Dollar	.91@95
China	Tael	1.48
	Mexican Dollar	1.03
	(Chop Dollar has no value)	
Denmark	Silver Rigsdaler (6 Marks)	.51
Ecuador	Dollar (8 Reals)	.89
Egypt	Piastre	.05
England	Pound	4.84
France	Franc (100 centimes, gold)	.192
	(See Belgium, Silver)	.1945
Germany	Thaler (3 Groschen)	.725
	Austrian florin (100 Kreutzer)	.483
	S'thern florin (60 Kr'tzer)	.4
Greece	Drachm (100 Lepta)	.1725
Hamburg	Mark Banco (16 Schillings)	.3643
India	Rupee (16 Annas)	.45
Italy	Lira or Sanalina	.185
	Lira of Florence	.1930
	Scudo of Rome	1.02
	Ducat of Naples	.8274
Japan	Itzebu	.41
	Mexican Do., 37	1.40
Mexico	Doubloon	15.50
	Gold Dollar	.9842
	Silver Dollar	1.03
Netherl'ds	Guilder	.4085
N Granada	Peso in gold $ 3.95 & 99 or Condors	
	In silver	.953
Peru	Same as Bolivia	
Portugal	Milrei (1.00 Reis)	1.08
Prussia	Thaler 30 Groschen (see Ger)	
Russia	Rouble (100 Copeks)	.76
Spain	Real (100 Centimos)	.05
Sweden	Rigsdaler riksmyat	.74
	specie Daler	.265
Switzerland	Franc (19 Rappen) see France	
Tunis	Piastre	.120
Turkey	Piastre (40 Parass' gold	.0175
	Silver	.044

Foreign Weights and Measures.

Reduced to the Standard of the United States.

Abam, in Amsterdam	41 gallons
Almude, in Portugal	4 gallons
Almude, in Madeira	4.68 gallons
Alquiere, in Madeira	over ½ peck
Alquiere, in Portugal	1¼ peck to nearly 1 bushel
Alquiere, in Bahia	1 bushel
Alquiere, in Maranham	1¼ bushel
Alquiere, in Rio Janiero and Pernambuco	1 2-3 bush
Anna, of rice, in ceylon	200 2-3 lbs
Arroba, in Portugal	32 lbs 12 oz
Arroba, in Spain	25 lbs
Arroba, in Spain (large)	4.26 gallons
Arroba, in Spain (small)	4 gallons
Arroba, in Malaga, of Wine	about 4½ gallons
Arsheen, in Russia	28 inches
Bahar, in Batavia	3.86½ peculs
Bale of Cinnamon in Ceylon, net	104½ lbs
Barile, in Naples	equals about 11 gallons
Barile, in Leghorn, of wine	12.04 gallons
Cantar, in Leghorn, of oil	88 lbs
Cantar, in Malta	175 lbs
Cantar, in Naples	196@196½ lbs
Cantar, in Sicily	175@192½ lbs
Carro, in Naples, of grain	8¾ bushel
Carro, in Naples, wine	264 gallons
Catty, of Tea, in China	1⅓ lb
Cayang, in Batavia	3.56⅛ lbs
Chetwert, in Russia	5.95 bushels
Last, in Amsterdam, of grain	over 5 bushels
Last, in Bremen, of grain	80 bushels
Last, in Cadiz, of salt	76 4-5 bushels
Last, in Dantzic, of grain	nearly 93 bushels
Last, in Flushing, of grain	92½ bushels
Last, in Hamburg, of grain	80.64 bushels
Last, in Lubec, of grain	over 91 bushels
Last, in Portugal, of salt	70 bushels
Last, in Rotterdam, of grain	83.36 bushels
Last, in Sweden	75 bushels
Last, in Utrecht, of grain	over 58 bushels
Legoa, in Hamburg	16 lbs 5 oz
Legoa, in Holland	18.4 oz
Lis, in Holland	9 oz
Mark, in Calcutta	82 lbs 2 oz 2d
Maund, in Cochin, of grain	3.43 bushels
Mina, in Naples	1 bn
Mount, in Malta	24 bushels
Moy, in Lisb	30 bush ls
Moy, in Oporto	contains over 23 bushels
Moyo, in Portugal	23 lbs
Oke, in Smyrna	1.2 gallons
Orna, in Trieste, of w	17 gallons
Orna, of Oil	a little over 10 inches
Oxhoft, in Naples	135½ lbs
Pecul, in Batavia and Madras	133⅓ lbs
Pecul, in China and Japan	133⅓ lbs
Pipe, in Spain, of wine	104.264 gallons
Pood, in Russia, is equal to nearly	36 lbs 2 oz
Quarter, in England, of grain	8 bushels
Quintal, in Portugal	880 lbs
Quintal, in Smyrna	128 lbs
Quintal, in Spain	101 lbs
Quintal, in Turkey	107 lbs 3 oz
Rottoli, in Portugal	12 lbs 4 oz
Rottoli, in Genoa	24 lbs
Rottoli, in Leghorn	1 lbs
Salma, in Malta, of grain	8.22 bushels
Scheffel, in Germany, varies from 1½ to nearly 8 do	1½ bushel to 2 bushels
Shippound, in Hamburg and Denmark	331 lbs
Shippound, in Holland	368 lbs 4 oz
Staro, in Trieste	2.½ bushels
Tale, in China	1⅓ oz
Vara, in Rio Janeiro	nearly 1½ yard
Vara, in Spain	100 are equal to 220 yards
Werst, in Russia	3500 feet

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

No. 66 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:

Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis; Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans; E. M. Runyan, Banker, St. Louis. feb23 1f

C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,

Crescent Livery, Auction

—AND—

SALE STABLES

THE finest Harness Buggies and Carriages for hire.

Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'Clock

Special attention paid to the unloading of Stock from Steamboats and Cars.

YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed

oct23 1f BOB CAYCE, Auctioneer.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" " per week	25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 00
" " each additional insertion	50
" " two weeks	6 00
" " one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitutes a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$ 5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	4 50
" " twenty or more, each	4 00

Invariably in advance.

CHICAGO.

The following letter, from the Chicago *Times*, will explain itself. The total amount of subscriptions obtained in that great, rich city, by the Committee of the Board of Trade for the starving people of the South, was *two hundred and twenty-five dollars*. The Board with great unanimity voted to return the pitiful sum to the subscribers. The letters that follow show with how much success the efforts of Mr. CARTER H. HARRISON were attended. *He was so treated as to be actually constrained to desist from soliciting contributions*, and has returned the moneys he received:

To the Editor of the Times:

CHICAGO, March 26.—Ten days since the subscriber endeavored, through the papers, to induce a regular "Chicago way to Aid" to the starving people of the south. His proposition was promptly responded to by a few generous persons. Feeling confident of success, he attempted to canvass among our men of means. At first he was met with encouraging kindness; then with so much coldness, and, in several instances, with such sneers, that he was forced to desist. And now no one seems disposed to cooperate with him.

The few subscriptions of himself and others were intended to be the gift of Chicago. But the aggregate raised is too contemptible to go in the name of this great and prosperous city. He will therefore return to each subscriber the amounts paid in.

Any sums, however, left in his hands, as well as any that may yet be contributed, he will forward in the names of the individual donors. He takes pleasure in acknowledging the following subscriptions: Messrs. Wm. F. Coolbaugh, C. F. Bowen, D. A. Gage, S. S. Hays and J. V. Farwell & Co., $100 each; Messrs. H. M. Singer and Hayden & Kay, $50 each; Messrs. George R. Hugues, W. D. Keefoot, Wm. Hasselbaugh, Jr., J. V. Le Moyne, J. A. Mackley, Haywood, Cartlege & Honore, Doggett, Bassett & Hills, Whittemore, Carter & Brown, Hunt, Barbour & Hale, Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Spencer, Phelps, Dodge & Co., Charles Beardsley, Brett & Co., B. F. Hadduck and I. R. Diller, $25 each; Messrs. Hugh Maher, J. Terhune, jr., and Frank Smith, $10 each.

And now, Mr. Editor, it does seem a crying shame that Chicago, enjoying a prosperity that few cities of the world have ever known—with its marble palaces, whose occupants tread upon velvet carpets, with its magnificent churches lifting their spires to heaven, towards whose crimson altars worshippers go in splendor fit for princes; with its lofty storehouses, more like palaces than places of business, in many of which trades annually done by the million; and, above all, with its granaries bursting with corn sufficient to feed a continent—that this Chicago should wrap itself in its mantle of luxury, and calmly stand by while *American* women and children, by whole counties full, are actually starving.

Our chamber of commerce can hoist its flaunting flag to the mast of a foreign ship, but offers no rebuke to its member who votes arsenic to an American woman. Our preachers can shed salt tears over the benighted heathen, and utter glowing exhortations on the political rights of the negro, but have not one word of comfort to send to a starving American child, black or white. Our common council can spend its ten thousand dollars to fire squibs for the amusement of silly voters, but has not a single loaf to give the starving people of a sister town.

They are not idle reports which come to us from the south. The reply of Gen. Howard to the inquiries of the writer show terrible destitution. And the simple statement hereto attached from Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, the hero of Franklin and Lookout mountain, needs no comment. If it does not appeal to our people, then should our pulpit orators close their embossed bibles, quit their cushioned pulpits, and go to the open fields in search of God; for His inspiration cannot reach them in Chicago.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 27, 1867.

MR. Carter H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir: I received your favor of the 17th inst., this morning, for which I am much obliged, as it will enable me to point out a locality in Georgia and Alabama where the people of both sides of the question at present dividing the country, are in extreme want for provisions, and many who have means to do so will be compelled to quit their homes, unless they can get subsistence enough to enable them to make crops this year. The people of Carroll, Harrison, Polk, Paulding, Campbell, Corveta and Heard, Georgia and Randolph, Calhoun and Cherokee, Alabama, are represented to me as not having provisions to last them until May next; and great numbers who have the means to move will be compelled to do so, unless they can procure provisions from abroad. All classes of the citizens are alike destitute, the rich as well as the poor, and both must starve if they remain in the country, unless provisions are sent to them. The rich are perfectly willing to purchase if any one will send them provisions, and wait for them to gather in their crops before demanding payment.

By aiding these people, I know you will be doing good service in relieving distress which is common throughout the south, and you will also be giving encouragement to people who will appreciate the relief afforded them in their time of need. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS.

P. S.—Corn and bacon are articles most essential, as the people absolutely need something to enable them to remain at home and cultivate their crops. Anything sent to Mr. W. H. McDaniel, Carroll county, Ga., via Newman, Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point railroad, will reach him safely. He is the authorized agent of the citizens of Carroll county. I can send you the names of the agents for the other counties, should you desire them. It will be necessary to write to those counties, however, to get the other names. G. H. T.

Upon this disgraceful result, the *Times* thus comments:

CHICAGO'S GLORY AND SHAME.

The committee recently appointed by the board of trade in this city to solicit subscriptions for the relief of famishing people in the south, reported yesterday that they had failed in the object of their appointment. Members of the board had generally manifested a reluctance to subscribe anything, and the total amount of subscriptions obtained was so small that the committee did not think it advisable to forward it, but rather that it should be returned to the subscribers. A motion to that effect was made to the board, and was agreed to with great unanimity. The total amount of subscriptions obtained was not stated by the committee, but it was subsequently ascertained to be only about *two hundred and twenty-five dollars!*

In another place will be seen a card from Mr. Carter H. Harrison, who recently undertook voluntarily, to raise a fund for the starving people in the south which should be in some measure creditable to the great commercial metropolis of the northwest, whose wealth has been so greatly augmented through the evils of war. Mr. Harrison's efforts have been almost equally unsuccessful, and he, also, proposes to return to the subscribers the meagre amounts he has received, rather than forward them in the name of Chicago.

To say that the wealthy inhabitants of Chicago have thoroughly disgraced themselves in this matter would be high praise in comparison to the language of censure which they deserve. Not only have they disgraced themselves, but they have brought a reproach upon the good name of Chicago which will live in the memory of mankind forever.

Appended to the card of Mr. Harrison is a letter from Gen. George H. Thomas, which will show to some of our people, whom possibly nothing else would convince, how terrible is the cry of distress which comes up to us from the south. It is the fashion of some "loyal" scoundrels in the north, and in this righteous city, to make light of this cry; to answer the call for relief with the remark that the people who are starving might go to work; that the rich ought to feed the poor in their localities; and so on. Gen. Thomas states the reason why neither of these things can be done. Rich and poor, "loyal" and "disloyal," all alike, are actually perishing for want of food, and none have anything to give, nor the means to buy anything. Those who are called rich have no money. All that they have is in lands and houses and implements, which cannot be eaten. They cannot employ laborers, because they have nothing to pay or feed them with. They cannot give security upon future crops, because they have not the means to make them with, nor the food to live upon until they are made. Gen. Thomas asserts it to be a fact within his own knowledge that unless relief in the shape of food shall come to them from some source beyond their own power to reach, large numbers will actually perish of starvation before the first day of May.

It is the hearing of such startling cries for succor that the self-righteousness of great, rich and prosperous Chicago turns coldly away to count its gains made from the ruin and desolation of war, and to let white men, women and children, people of their own blood and kind, perish of starvation. The hideousness of the bloated satyr gloated over his hoard and mocking the cries of famishing children can not be overdrawn.

This is a specimen of that Northern charity with which we have lately been taunted by those who have done us the honour to come here to administer upon the estates of the South and relieve its people of the trouble and responsibility of self-government. We advise those of our people who have any means whereewith to purchase provisions, to continue to prefer whatever comes to us from Chicago, "if thine enemy smite thee on one cheek, turn unto him the other also."

A NEW SOUTHERN STAPLE.

We have seen a specimen of the fibre of the plant mentioned below. It seemed to us as fine as the finest cotton, a snow-white, silk-like staple, with which even the Sea Island cotton could not compare. Imagine a *hank* of flax, twenty-four inches long, as large as your finger, from a single stalk, white as the whitest cotton, fine as the finest floss, and you have the ramie. We hope it may not be extensively cultivated in the South until our planters are no longer overseers for Northern bankrupts, rich only by means of forged and fraudulent credit; *until we can ourselves reap the profits of our labor.*

A new plant has been added to the resources of our tropical and semi-tropical regions—a new textile, which will furnish the world with clothing and the means of knowledge. We have seen, within a few days, long skeins of cotton-like fibre, cotton-like in whiteness, softness and fineness, but much stronger, which is now produced at the rate of five crops per year, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, where it has been cultivated for five years by a Belgian naturalist and botanist, who went there to pursue his favorite studies and occupations in a soil and climate which favor them.

This plant, called the ramie, is a native of Java, was introduced thence into the Antilles Islands, at Paris, by some French savan, in 1844; was regarded then as simply exhibiting the wonderful advantages of the tropics, being too delicate for open air culture in cold climates. But having been planted and tried in warmer climates than that of France, yet not so equatorial as that of Java, it has been found to do as well in them.

It is due to M. Benito Roezl, formerly chief of the horticultural institute of Belgium, now of Santacoomapan, San Andres Tustla, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, that we can now pronounce it a naturalized plant of this continent, and to his present visit to this city will speedily owe its introduction into the field, culture of the gulf states, to which it will permanently pertain.

The ramie (its Javanese name) is a plant like hemp, contains in its stalk the fibre for which it is raised, and which is grown like the sugar-cane, from being planted in lengths of from its stubble, with this advantage over the cane, that each succeeding year it grows better, and that in Cuba and Lower Mexico it will furnish five, and here at least three cuttings in the year.

By a new process and some simple machinery invented by Mr. R., the fibre can be prepared from the stalks, taken fresh from the ground in twenty-four hours. We all know that months of labor and the entire discoloring of the fibre follows the treatment by the ordinary process of flax and hemp, while the ramie comes out white, clean, pure, and unhurt.

Eight hundred pounds of lint to the acre is to be expected from each cutting of full grown, in fair land. The culture is similar to that of cane; but as the plant when once set, is hard to eradicate, grows vigorously, and defies the influence of grass or rival plants, cultivation is only needed to promote its growth. When ripe, it should be cut; but neglect to do this causes no special damage, so that it may wait days or weeks the will of the free republicans of Mexico and the union. The fibre is long, fine, and strong; the plant easy to raise, and hardy in a southern latitude; its preparation for market is simple and cheap in cost. Under these circumstances, we may safely pronounce that it will at an early day take high rank among our staples.—*N. O. Picayune.*

ALABAMA.

Universal Suffrage as Affecting Alabama.

The subject of universal suffrage brings before our attention more closely than heretofore the relative numbers of the white and black races in Alabama. Upon reference to the statistical tables prepared from the imperfect census report of last fall, we have been enabled to collect a few facts which approximate the correct proportion of the question.

Of the fifty-two counties in Alabama, as they were constituted when the census of last fall was taken, there are thirty-six counties having white majorities of population, and sixteen counties having negro majorities. The names of the negro counties and the majorities of negroes over whites, are the following: Barbour, 3000 majority; Clarke, 1750; Dallas, 20,000; Greene, 15,000; Limestone, 132; Lowndes, 10,000; Marengo, 14,802; Macon, 11,000; Montgomery, 15,000; Monroe, 650; Perry, 8000; Pickens, 2300; Russell, 6000; Sumter, 12 000; Washington, 200, and Wilcox, 10,000. Total negro majorities, 130,474.

The total white majority in the remaining thirty-six counties is 211,958.

The ratio of population to voters among the whites, upon the basis of suffrage to all males over twenty-one years, has been almost invariably, upon an average poll, as seven to one. We may, therefore, set down the aggregate of voting majorities of whites in the thirty-six white counties at 30,137.

Upon an examination of the census reports we find that the relative proportion of females, males, adults and children, of both whites and blacks, is nearly identical. Hence we may conclude that the whole population of negroes will bear a relation to the voting population in the ratio of seven to one; making the majorities of negro voters 18,645.

RECAPITULATION.

Majorities of negroes	130,474
Majorities of whites	211,958
Total white majority	81,484
Majorities of white voters	30,137
Majorities of negro voters	18,645
White majority of voters	41,492

By the above recapitulation it will be seen that if the negroes vote unitedly for one ticket and the whites unitedly for another, in a general election, the majority of the white ticket will be in round numbers 11,500. But under the military law all whites who fall within the inhibitory section of the Howard amendment are disqualified, not only from holding office but from voting. If that section refers to all who at any time held an executive, legislative or judicial office before the war, and afterward aided and abetted the Confederacy in any manner, then those who would otherwise be white voters we will find disqualified from voting, not less than an average of 300 men to each county—including all who have been justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, members of the legislature, judges, commissioners, governors, members of congress, coroners, tax collectors, assessors, and others who held executive, judicial, or legislative functions, and took the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards participated in the war in the slightest degree, by fighting, feeding, or clothing. If we strike off 300 excluded whites from each county, the aggregate of the disfranchised will be for the fifty-two counties (which we have made the basis of our calculation throughout) more than 15,000. But the entire white majority, if all could vote, would be but 11,500. Hence, by adopting the terms of and reorganizing under the Sherman military law, we give the state of Alabama to the negroes by a majority of near 5000 votes.—*Montgomery Mail.*

—A millionaire in Italy shot at his brains because he lost five hundred dollars. Missed them, but killed himself.

BREVITIES.

—The corn planting in Western Texas is about finished.

—The Texas papers urge the speedy convocation of the legislature.

—Hog cholera has appeared in Appomattox county, Va.

—Russell county, Va., will export this year thirty thousand dollars' worth of mules and twenty thousand dollars' worth of horses and cattle.

—Half the whole population of New York city are Catholics.

—Chinamen refuse to take passage in a ship which carries a corpse.

—The ladies of Providence, R. I., meet every day at one of the church vestries to make garments for the Cretans.

—At a police office in Pittsburg, Pa., there are several singing mice, whose performances are said to equal canaries.

—A glow worm with two lights, one the usual phosphorescent green, and the other a glowing red, has been discovered in the Argentine republic.

—The Lynchburg *Republican* says: "It strikes us that the southern people ought to be vigorously doing nothing in a political way at present, and everything in a manufacturing and agricultural way."

—A preacher who had been a printer, said in one of his sermons that youth was like a comma, manhood like a semicolon, old age like a colon, to which death puts a period.

—Falstaff Hackett is negotiating for a lot on Broadway, New York, upon which to build the finest theater in America.

—The treasury is receiving at present an average of about four millions a week in gold from customs, and the same amount in currency from internal taxes.

—A Dalton (Ga.) paper tells of a former planter in Pulaski county who is employed by one of his ex-slaves as an overseer, Sambo pays his ole massa liberally, giving him eight bales of cotton for his services for the season.

—Bishop Doggett, of the Methodist Episcopal church south, gives notice that the annual meeting of the bishops of that church will be held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th inst.

—The Japanese commissioners have sailed from San Francisco for New York.

—It is now said that ex-President Davis will be tried on the first Monday in May, and Chief Justice Chase will preside.

—Some fanatic who dishonors the name of Benton, tried to get a resolution of thanks in the house of representatives to Gen. Disorganizer Sheridan.

—Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica notoriety, has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him.

—A coquette in Ashland, Ohio, was made to return $2300 worth of presents and pay six cents damages to the blighted object she had jilted.

—About eighty architects have sent in designs for the new postoffice at New York.

—There is said to be no longer any sale for Gen. Scott's autobiography. The general's pen was less mighty than his sword.

—There are 108 matriculants in the university of South Carolina, and the library contains 25,000 volumes.

—The number of graduates of the medical school of Philadelphia this season has been 485.

—Ristori's performances in Louisville (five in number) averaged $1100 per night in net proceeds to herself.

—The first white man that ever appeared before the public, "blacked up," was Mr. Grawpner. He appeared in the character of a negro at the old Federal street theatre, Boston, in 1799.

—The banjo has been introduced into the orchestra for the first time, at Wallack's theatre, New York. It is played by Mr. C. Dobson, one of the best banjoists in the country.

—The Boston *Transcript* has heard of a christian congregation within six miles of that city that numbered last Sabbath only six persons.

—Within the past year we have lost two comets, a paymaster and a United States engineer at Panama. Here is a fine opening for enterprising young men.

—A vessel has sailed from New London, bound for the coast of Africa, on a codfishing voyage. It is expected that a market will be found for the fish on the coast of Brazil. This is a new venture in fishing.

—In two years $7,000,000 worth of lead has been mined in Grant county, Virginia.

—A religious paper asserts there is a great difference between "Ecce Deus" and the book of Exodus.

—Dr. Hayes, the Artic explorer, hopes to be able to organize another expedition for the Polar regions.

—Two-story cars are growing in favor on the European railways. The lower story has compartments in the English style, and the upper is on the American plan. The whole height of the car is about fourteen feet.

—Four hundred editions of Don Quixote have been published since 1605, the date of the first edition, in Spain alone.

—The bar of a new steamer, to voyage between St. Louis and New Orleans, has been sold for $10,000.

—There is talk of a movement to impose a national tax of fifteen dollars on every dog. They cost us that much now in sheep and wool.

—It is said that Cousin looked for nothing in reviews and newspapers but capital C's—the initial of his name. Some of our public men have a similar weakness.

—Parepa has been engaged for a New York church choir.

—Two hundred Methodist ministers were snowed in on a Kansas train a few weeks since.

—A black brute in St. Louis chopped off one of his wife's thumbs with an axe.

—The Paris washerwomen are charging a franc a shirt, all on account of the exposition.

—A number of the cotton mills in New England have determined to suspend operations for thirty days from the first of April, on account of the resolutions of their workpeople to strike unless the hours of labor are reduced.

—The widow of Henry Grattan died in Dublin during February.

—The receipts of the American Bible society for the month of February was $73,278 83.

—In a recent engagement the noted Mexican Gen. Miramon, had both legs shot off.

—A boy twelve years of age was starved to death by his father, at Bromley, England, a few days ago. His body only weighed twenty pounds.

—An act is pending in the Rhode Island legislature to punish any person who gets up a public masked ball by a fine of $500 for the first offense, and a year's imprisonment for the second.

—A young lady, just arrived in Portland by steamer, died of sea-sickness. This is the first instance on record of fatal result ensuing from this disagreeable malady.

—The Bavarians will have to pay $1,000,000 for the new opera house their monarch is erecting for Wagner's music. When finished, it will be opened with "The Trilogy of the Nibelungen," which will last several evenings.

—At a recent ball at the Tuileries, the Russian Princess Rimski Korsachow wore a dress, the material of which was invisible, so closely was it covered with fresh hot-house roses and diamonds.

—Simple white shirt sleeves were worn by gentlemen at Ristori's matinees in New Orleans.

—A French journal says that at a ball recently given in that city there were present twenty-eight French people, forty-one English, seventeen American, thirty-six Italians, sixty-nine Germans, nine Russians, five Greeks, six Turks, twenty-nine Spaniards, three Swedes, two Danes, and seventy-three of other nationalities. What a Babel there will be at the Paris exposition.

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 2.—English (democrat) is probably elected governor by five hundred majority. The democrats have carried the first, second and fourth congressional districts.

DETROIT, MICH., April 2.—The vote to-day was very light. The republicans were generally successful. They will elect the state ticket and a majority of the delegates to the constitutional convention. This city gives a small republican majority, but the county went democratic.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 1.—Charles A. King (radical) is elected mayor by 300 to 500 majority.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A private letter confirms the capture of Fort Buford, at the mouth of Yellow Stone river. Col. Rankin, his wife and children, and the whole garrison, in all eighty persons, were slaughtered. Col. Rankin, with this small force, repulsed between 2000 and 3000 Indians, killing three hundred and wounding one hundred before he was overwhelmed.

The assistant commissioner of the bureau in Georgia reports 145 schools, 145 teachers, and 7847 pupils.

The governors of several southern states are striving to get the military reconstruction act before the supreme court for a decision.

The national debt was reduced $15,000,000 during the month of March.

Gen. Rousseau's nomination will probably be confirmed.

The Russian treaty is tolerably certain of rejection.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 1.—A mass meeting was held here to-day. Those in attendance were mostly negroes. Addresses were made by ex-Gov. Johnson and others. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the congressional enactment, and pledging a unity of action in reorganizing the state and providing for the education of the citizens of the state, and requesting the district commander to order a general registration and election, and a convention to reorganize the state. The meeting was quiet and orderly.

CHARLESTON, MASS., April 1.—Another street car difficulty occurred today. Two negroes entered a street car and were ordered out but forcibly resisted. They were finally overcome by the police and lodged in the stationhouse. Thereupon the negroes outside commenced using brickbats and threatening to rescue them, but a squad of regulars came to the rescue and took charge of the ringleaders.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Charles F. Willstach (radical) is elected mayor by 4000 majority. The average majority for the whole radical ticket is about 5000, showing radical gains of about 1500 over the elections of last fall. The new council will stand twenty-six radical and ten democrats. The total vote of the city is 26,000—6000 less than the vote polled at the elections last fall.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—About $650,000 was subscribed at the meeting

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY: : : : : APRIL 3, 1867

EDITOR.....ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.....St. CLAIR DEARING.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....JOHN AINSLIE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

HONOUR AND PROFIT.

The Lacedemonians, defeated by ANTIPATER when just upon the point of concluding an agreement, said, "You may impose as heavy and ruinous taxes upon us as you please; but to command us to do shameful and dishonest things, you will lose your time, for it is to no purpose." And the Kings of Egypt made their judges solemnly swear "That they would not do anything contrary to their consciences, though ever so much commanded to it by the Kings themselves."

Two things experience and history prove to be almost always certain. One is, that the people, when threatened with disaster and oppression, as the penalty of pursuing the difficult path of duty, will lend a ready ear to those counsellors who advise them to follow in their action that course which is expedient and seems profitable, because it will tend to relieve them of their present apprehensions and avert impending evil; rather than that which is for their honour and ultimate advantage.

The other is, that those who are armed with arbitrary and absolute power, will abuse it, readily persuading themselves that the interest and safety of the State require that to be done which is in their opinion necessary and proper, and that the promulgation of opinions contrary to their policy is a crime.

When MARIUS, after he had sat, a fugitive, on the ruins of Carthage, entered Rome with CINNA, and glutted his vengeance with the slaughter of his enemies, and of all whom he suspected in any degree, "every road and every city were filled with the pursuers, hunting out those who attempted to escape and conceal themselves; *and the ties of hospitality and friendship were proved to be no security in misfortune, for there were very few*" (PLUTARCH says) "*who did not betray those that sought refuge with them.*"

Calamity has overtaken the people of the South, and the most inexorable of despotisms demands of them dishonourable and degrading compliances, and that they shall submit to conditions not fit to be imposed upon the descendants of English freemen.

Over them, to rule with powers unlimited by any law or constitution, a resistless force has placed five military chieftains, each a CESAR, beyond the reach and control even of that Committee of Public Safety and Revolutionary Tribunal called a Congress, by whose grant they hold their immense power.

So the Persian Kings governed their Provinces by Satraps, and those of Rome were ruled by Proconsuls and the Prefects of the Emperors. So the Saracenic Caliphs governed their Lieutenancies, and the Turkish Sultans their Pachaliks. It is the old tyrannic rule of a single will, with every possible temptation to abuse of power. Except at rare intervals, the human race has always been so governed. It is servitude, however light the forbearance and humanity of the despot may make the yoke; for men, under such a government, have no rights. Of these, by empowering the petty Cæsars to remove and appoint the judges at their pleasure, Congress has stripped every white man in the South. No man there, to-day, has any *rights* at all; and yet this despotism is not the worst misfortune that can befal a people. There is no shame in a mute submission to a power that cannot be resisted, more than there is in martyrdom. The victim sacrificed upon the altar is not dishonored.

This condition of the Southern people is the natural consequence of their unsuccessful attempt to win political independence, and like every other state and condition, it imposes upon them duties. What are those duties? Now, as ever, that is for them the most important of all possible questions;—now, *more* than ever. A nation may neglect the duties that devolve upon it in prosperity; but in calamity it must perform them or perish. It is then that a false step is irretrievable. When honor alone remains to a people, it must guard it with a sleepless vigilance. Come what may, it must do that which is right.

The Southern States asserted that the Constitution of the United States was altogether a compact between the States, to which the States alone were parties. Deny it who may, that was historically, demonstrably and logically true. They claimed that the Northern States had grossly violated that compact, in the spirit and in the letter; and that also was true. They claimed that there being no tribunal that could compel performance of the compact, or decree a rescision of it at the suit of the States aggrieved, these had of necessity the right to declare it dissolved, and their union with the others at an end. Whether this was wise or unwise, was, in their judgment, a matter for themselves alone to consider. If the others deemed that the right did not exist, or that the cause for dissolution was not sufficient, they could deny the right, and war must settle the dispute.

The ordinances of Secession were *not* null and void; and the State that has since declared them so, has stultified itself, without profiting by its self-abasement. By them the States *did* cease to be members of the Union, resumed the powers delegated by them, and were again in plenary possession of their sovereignty. They did confederate together, and form a common government, and were a Nation for four years, as foreign to the United States as the Cantons of Switzerland.

That was the theory of the people of the Southern States; and if it was true four years ago, it is true now. Defeat does not prove it false or wrong. Providence, NAPOLEON said, is on the side of the strongest battalions. Defeat proves nothing as to the justice of a cause, because the side that is in the right is often *not* the stronger. But, whether defeated or victorious, it is the duty of every people that acts upon a theory and upon its convictions, to adhere to that theory and accept its consequences.

The Northern States conquered the Southern, and therefore possess, upon our own theory, all the rights that the victor has over the vanquished by the law of Nations. As between themseves, they have the right to regulate their own relations. They have unanimously decided that the Constitution is not a Compact between them, but a Government established over all of them, by an authority paramount to all, the one people of all. In the decision of that question we can have no voice.

What the rights of the conquered are, we need not discuss. If he is of a rapacious and ignoble nature, he may resort for precedents to the times of JOSHUA, or be content to follow those set by CROMWELL and CORTEZ. His power is perhaps the measure of his right. It is true that humanity and the opinion of civilized nations, as well as the spirit of Christianity have endeavored to soften the rigours of conquest, and forbid the cruelties of barbarous ages, as they do the pillaging and murder of unarmed persons in time of war: but vulturous nations, even professing the Christian faith, violate all these alike.

Whatever pledges on the part of the Victors were implied in exacting our paroles, and how far soever we became entitled to the protection of the Constitution, when compelled by them to swear anew to support it and obey the laws, it is certain that we can no longer claim for our States any of the attributes of sovereignty. Upon our own theory, these have become conquered Provinces, like those subjugated by Rome. The United States have the right to govern us, if they choose, by Military Prefects, to allow us only such powers of self-government as they please, to confer equal rights, if they wish them for political associates, on the negroes, to disfranchise us and abrogate our laws, abolish our Courts, and impose whatever terms they please, as conditions of the regeneration of our States. If they prefer negro or mulatto commonwealths, it is a matter of taste or policy, and whether of one or the other, we must submit. We should have looked before we leaped, and must not complain of the legitimate corollaries of our own political axioms, the legitimate consequences of our failure and defeat.

If our conquerers exact harsh terms, and prove themselves unworthy to have overcome us, so much the better. That lessens the pain of defeat, and justifies us to ourselves and the world for the desperate struggle we made to separate from them. We have purchased the safety of our lives by swearing to be loyal and obedient subjects. We have given our paroles of honor, our bonds for good behaviour and to keep the peace. Although we are disfranchised and become foreigners, we owe that duty of peaceful obedience, at least until oppressions become intolerable, which, we think, a salutary fear of the world's opinion will forbid.

The duties which the situation imposes on us are plain. We speak not only of the people of the Provinces, but also of the disfranchised foreigners in that "tail of the sturgeon"—Tennessee. One of those duties is to accept, like men, the consequences of our own theory, without whining and without passion. Having nothing to hope for from the generosity of the victor, we need not despair. Let us place our hope in God's justice, and preserve ourselves for more fortunate times. It is better to have struggled for independence and lost, than not to have struggled at all. We should as little indulge in vain regrets, as in impotent anger and idle attempts to conciliate rapacity and malice. Regrets, we, for one, have none. We had the right peaceably to separate from the Northern States and establish a common government for ourselves. The object was worth the struggle. We lost: it is idle to inquire into the causes of our failure: it is still more idle to lament it: it is idlest of all to complain at the exaction of the penalties of fallure.

Another of those duties is, that we respect ourselves, and remember that it is not all of life to live; that while we offer no resistance to the mandates of the victor, we steadily refuse to cede to him the rights that we may hope at some future time to recover. Let Power, if it will, make the negro our political equal, or even our master. We need not bow the neck, for him to set his broad black foot upon it. Let us endure, but never consent. Let Power, if it will, disfranchise those whom we chose for leaders, and by whose counsels we were guided in the hour of trial. Let us not ignominiously abandon them, to save our property or lives. The Roman guards of HEROD and PONTIUS PILATE would have taken JESUS, without the help of a JUDAS ISCARIOT; but that did not justify the worthless knave in betraying him, although He *was* ready to be crucified to save mankind. That people is not worthy to be free that can desert its leaders, or enjoy freedom when those whom they should revere are imprisoned for their sakes.

Let power, if it will, crush out the sovereignty of the States: but let us not lift *our* hands to that unholy work. Let the loyalists and negroes organize their mulatto Commonwealths, and carry them by dirty and crooked ways to the back-doors of Congress, to beg for admission there on bended knees, in the humble tones of servile entreaty. We cannot prevent it. Why be parties to the pitiful degradation? Let us reserve the right to overturn the whole, whenever we shall have the power.

The Southern States should never have consented to repudiate their debts, that they might creep back into the Union disgraced. It was that worst of all crimes, a useless one. Broad as the conqueror's rights are, he has none to demand that the vanquished shall by rank dishonesty make himself forever infamous. Neither should any Southern State ever have declared its ordinance of Secession null and void. The conqueror had no right to demand that a State should utter an untruth. And yet, if we new put our hands to the making of new Constitutions, we must in the most solemn form repudiate these debts and reiterate that which is *not* true.

We can effect nothing by co-operation, except to fasten the fetters on our own limbs, and make legitimate by our consent that which would otherwise be but the arbitrary mandate of a temporary despotism. That we cannot successfully resist, notwithstanding the natural right that every people has to endeavor to overthrow, if it can, an armed despotism by arms, and to win its freedom and independence, affords no reason for abandoning or ceding that sacred right of resistance to tyranny, which is obedience to GOD, and signing the ignominious indentures that are to bind us in a more disgraceful and dishonourable servitude, from which there will be no escape. Why should we voluntarily drink that accursed potion of Circe that turns men into swine?

We *cannot* successfully resist. It would be insanity to attempt it. It would be a cruelty unparalleled, again to bring upon the South the horrors of a Civil War. He, whether high or low, who does an act of violence that shall make heavier upon our people the accursed burthen and yoke of Military Despotism, is a public enemy. All good men and all wise men should counsel quiet submission and the policy of inactivity. It is true that the right to freedom of a people once free can never be annihilated; but no crime is greater than to excite a helpless people to insurrection, when failure is certain, and we are powerless to shield them from the consequences. If we had the power to resist, we should have the right to do it, *after we had exhausted all other remedies.* Our present power consists in passive resistance. Inertia is itself, in such cases, an immense force. The Nation that oppresses has clinging to it a curse. A great injustice is a great misfortune to the doer; and the corpses of ten dead States, locked to the living ones, will compel them to justice, or drag the whole down to hell together. Wait! Wait! Wait! and be patient! That is our present duty—to ourselves and those we love. The present evils are in the nature of things temporary. Let them increase! *Help* them to increase! So only, by their continuance, by the increased virulence of the disease, by the abomination of negro suffrage and domination, by the multiplied curses that will flow from legalized Despotism, by the frightful disorders and corruptions of anarchy, can the Nation be brought to its senses. Let the foul disease of the rotting body politic, like the small pox, run its course. Thus only can the quackery and imposture of the miserable creatures who infest the halls of Congress and eject their mingled folly and venom in noisome laws be exposed.

There is still another reason why all good men should counsel quiet submission and endeavor by all possible means to put down and punish all acts of outrage and violations of the ordinary municipal law. Some, at least, of the Military Prefects set over the South are soldiers and gentlemen, officers of the old army, bred up in habits of subordination to the civil power, lovers of civil liberty, not desirous of interfering with the Courts, nor likely to exercise tyrannically the immense and dangerous powers with which they are invested. Although they are set over us by power, against the will of the people whom they are to rule, yet the fact that they *are* to rule and the people to obey, creates relations between the two, out of which spring duties and mutual obligations. So long as they govern with moderation and forbearance, doing no more than their duty as soldiers obeying orders requires, they should be assisted and sustained in their endeavours to preserve order and peace, that they may not be forced to exercise despotic authority and abridge individual liberty. The powers given them are odious to a free people; and their position, if they be indeed gentlemen and lovers of civil liberty, must be embarrassing and unpleasant. Powerful as they are, they are also to some extent defenceless. The pen is, after all, mightier than the sword; and the Press also is a power formidable even to tyrants. The people should be not only just, but generous to these officers, should aid, instead of thwarting and embarrassing them, and especially assist them in bringing to justice offenders against the public peace. Let us never forget what is due to ourselves, and that we should no more permit our passions than our fears or selfishness to work injury to our suffering States.

Neither let these officers imagine that they are independent of public opinion or above the Press. They are clothed with powers as vast as those of the Lieutenants of the CÆSARS; but in those days there were no Press and Public Opinion. They must remember that the habits of freemen have not yet become foreign to us, that every upright journalist will still speak the truth without fear or favour, and that even a suppressed Press is dangerous to tyrants. But we do not mean either to warn or threaten here. We have quite another purpose, and by us the country and humanity shall speak to these officers.

You have not, in becoming soldiers, ceased to be citizens, or fallen in love with despotism. The laurels won by bravery upon fields of victory and on those, net less honorable, of defeat, rest upon your brows, and the world knows you as good and gallant soldiers. You are now set in positions where you are to achieve honours far more illustrious, or reap only ignominy and shame. You are appointed to rule a conquered, irritated, jealous people, of broken fortunes and ruined hopes, who sit among the ruins of their homesteads, and among the graves of their loved ones, and see continually, both in the darkness and the light, the eyes of their dead gazing mournfully and pityingly upon them. Exercise your powers mercifully! It is glorious to be strong and powerful; but it is far more glorious to use your strength and power tenderly and gently. Remember that the men whom you are to rule are of one blood with yourselves, were once your brethren, and are not oppressed by any sense of guilt or bitter consciousness of dishonour. They fought for what they believed their right, and lost, and by defeating them you won your glories and your honors. They deserve your respect, as much as they deserve your commiseration. They deserve your respect so much the more, because they adhere manfully to their opinions and scorn to deny or conceal their convictions. It will not be beneath you to honour them as men, and you *may* come to love them as brethren.

It is in your power to do much to heal those wounds of the country which, bleeding inwardly, may else prove fatal. You cannot wholly cure the present evils, because you cannot reverse the wretched blundering of legislation, and must yourselves be the instruments of a dangerous despotism, hateful to all lovers of freedom. There is no issue from the evils that menace the whole country, the North not less than the South, with ruin, except in moderation, patience and forbearance. Time alone, and sad and bitter experience will bring wiser counsels. Look also to your own fames. One unjustifiable act of tyranny will wither your laurels into ashes. You are on trial before the great tribunal of the world, and cannot escape the judgment of history and posterity. Every absolute ruler has it in his power to be honored as TRAJAN and ANTONINUS, or execrated as CALIGULA and CARACALLA. The jewels of the prerogative of a Monarch are generosity, justice and clemency. It is a difficult task to rule with justice and wisdom, generously and nobly, those who enshrine in their hearts the memories of a former free estate and chafe under a sense of bitter injustice and unmerited wrongs. The laurels you have won will be little worth to you, if you should prove unequal to that task. If you fail, you will fall like the Son of the Morning, never to rise again.

A LEPROUS SOUL.

We give below one paragraph of the malediction that should have blistered the lips of the wretched old hypocrite who disgraces Pennsylvania in the House of political rottenness at Washington. When the miscreant who pronounced it sought notoriety and won infamy as an anti-Mason, he proved himself a knave. When he jumped out of a back window, in the buck-shot war, he wrote himself down a coward. The mode in which he now seeks to revenge himself upon the widows and orphans of the South, for his private losses, may well cause the incarnate Devil to congratulate himself that he is not STEVENS. God is very patient to bear with him, or else these words of his do not reach heaven:

> We could be further justified in inflicting severe penalties upon this whole hostile people as "a fierce and savage people," an "obstinate enemy" whom it is a duty to tame and punish. Our future safety requires stern justice. What more "savage or fierce people" than they who deliberately starved to death 30,000 prisoners of war; who shot or reduced to bondage all captive soldiers of the colored race; who sought to burn our cities through secret agents; who sent infected materials into our most populous towns to destroy noncombatants, old men, women and children, by the most loathsome and fatal diseases; and who consummated their barbarism by the assassination of the mildest of rulers and the best of men? If this is not a "fierce and savage enemy" whom we have a right to reduce to absolute submission and dependence, point me but one to which the language of Vattel will apply. You would do great injustice to those mild savages who owed us no allegiance, by pointing to those who perpetrated the massacre of Wyoming; or to the Comanches, or the wild Indians of the west, or the fierce tribes of the Oronoco—and yet you seize their lands and expel them from their native country.

This wretch is loathsome with the leprosy of lies. Every word he utters is a libel or a curse; but we propose now to notice only what he says as to the sending by us of infected materials into Northern towns. In the year 1862 or early in 1863 infected vaccine matter was taken into Texas, from Fort Smith, (then occupied by Federal troops), which was obtained from Federal Surgeons, by which a great number of persons, and among them most respectable and estimable ladies, were infected with the most loathsome and disgusting form of secondary syphilis. We do not say that this was intentional on the part of the Federal Surgeons. We should be very loth to believe so, since so horrible a malice as it would prove, so detestable a villainy should not be believed, even of a STEVENS, without conclusive proof. A more infamous lie was never uttered, than that Southern men intentionally sent infected materials to Northern cities. The statement to that effect was but one of the swarm of falsehoods that were resorted to, to exasperate the North and justify the commission by their troops of outrages that would have shamed barbarians. *The vaccine matter that was tainted with syphilis and scrofula came,* IN EVERY CASE, *from Northern hospitals and Northern miscreants,* who, with their pockets swollen with plunder claimed to be entitled to the charities due only to soldiers; and have since been honored by the gratitude of an appreciative people, and the tender care bestowed by sympathizing spinsters on their syphilitic bones.

But we are considering STEVENS, a soul as rotten as the body of HEROD, who apes MIRABEAU, and, when as hale and well as any man, remembers that the Earl of Chatham left his dying bed to address the House which he honoured with his presence, upon the affairs of America. He sinks with the affectation of a fainting woman into his seat, requests the Clerk of the House to read his diatribe and pronounce his anathema upon the South. He fascinates us, like the venomous snakes. We feel honoured by his hate, and we shall remember the utterances of his slanderous tongue. God forbid he should die; for the dead rest, and their works do *not* follow them. We would have him live to be hated and despised of all men, and to sting himself to death, like a scorpion girdled with fire. The South, in all its churches, should pray that he may live to be accursed. It would be unjust to the subjects of the Archangel ruined, to propose to make their condition more intolerable, by compelling them to accept STEVENS as a companion. In mercy to the devils, and to delay their worst punishment, let him live a little while longer, his soul a hell of hate and venom to itself.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the senate to-day Mr. Johnson caused to be read a long letter from Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, in defense of his loyalty and his official conduct. After a debate the letter was referred to the judiciary committee.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., April 2.—Gen Schofield has issued an order suspending all elections until the registration is completed, and in the meantime any vacancies occurring will be filled by him.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 2.—Gen. Swayne, charged with the administration of the military bill, says a literal compliance with the civil rights bill will be exacted, and payments for services rendered the state during the war are peremptorily forbidden.

Gen. Pope will establish his headquarters at Atlanta.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The weather is clear. The river has fallen two feet and there is now twenty-eight feet in the channel.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 2.—Gen. J. L. Swift has been appointed collector for this port.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—The river is falling steady with nine and a half feet in the canal.

FROM HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 2.—The election returns are nearly all in. The democratic state ticket is elected by 700 majority. The democratic majority in congressmen is 1800. The average democratic majority on the whole ticket is 1200. Hotchkiss (dem.) was elected to congress in the second district by 2800 majority. Hubbard (dem.) was elected in the first district by 600, and William S. Barnum (dem.) was elected in the fourth district by 500. The republicans elected Starkweather in the third district by 1700. The legislature is republican by a small and reduced majority in each house.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, April 1.—The universal exposition was formally opened this morning. The day was observed as a holiday by the entire population. At 10 o'clock the doors were opened, and by the time the emperor arrived 5000 persons were inside and at least 100,000 outside had assembled. Eight thousand policemen were on duty and the order was excellent. Every carriage in Paris seems to have been employed. The grounds around and the building are in a lamentable state of confusion. Not one tenth of the goods are opened and arranged. The French department is in the best order and next to that the Russian and then the English. All the other departments are not ready. The American department is one of the most incomplete. The commissioners, exhibitors and Americans generally are very much dissatisfied with Commissioner Beckwith, who appears to be totally inefficient. The only department in operation is a restaurant, but even here the Americans are behindhand, and the only goods which have been damaged in the voyage are American.

A brilliant company, blazing with diamonds and orders, filled the Central hall, and to welcome them the emperor and empress came precisely at 2 o'clock. They drove up a long avenue covered with a canopy of green and gold, decorated with flags, and lined with soldiers, and alighted at a splendid pavillion especially built for them. The emperor immediately reappeared and gave his arm to the empress, and proceeded on foot to the main door, preceded by the chamberlain's party, and passed around the entire gallery—nearly a mile long. The emperor spoke a few words to each commissioner, but at the American department he stopped with the empress and bowed to the crowd who were cheering lustily. At one o'clock the invited guests assembled at the art gallery, where America made a fine show, many fine pictures being exhibited, but the English display was much greater. When the guests gathered, however, the superiority of the American ladies was conceded. There were belles of the day. The exposition will not be ready until May. One-half of the space is allotted to France, and that is not complete. The English are very strong in machinery, bedding the Americans in that department. There is nothing like the number of strangers present that was expected. The number of Americans is not much greater than is usual every season. Prices have gone up fearfully, and the hotels have raised their charges fifty per cent. It is useless to come to the exposition before May.

LIVERPOOL, April 2-2 p.m.—Cotton has slightly declined; uplands, 12d. Breadstuffs are firmer and advancing.

Evening—Cotton closed dull; sales, 7000 bales; uplands, 12½@13d. Corn, 40s 6d for mixed western.

LONDON, April 2.—In the house of lords last night the Duke of Buckingham said the proposition of the transfer of Russian North America to the United States was a matter of indifference to England.

Consols closed at 91. Five-twenties, 75. Illinois Central shares, 79; Erie, 39½.

DUBLIN, April 2.—A dispatch from Cork reports a fight this morning near that city between the troops and a band of Fenians. Several rebels were taken prisoners.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour firm and unchanged; trade brands $11 50@13 50. Wheat higher and unsettled; No. 2 spring at $2 45, and No. 1 winter at $2 95. Corn firmer; sacked 58@59c; ear 67c. Oats higher at 61c. Rye scarce at $1 60. Cotton held at 27c. Provisions dull and drooping. Mess pork $22 75@23. Bulk meats 8@11c. Bacon 10@12c lower. Lard 13½c. Cheese 17@17½c. Clover seed $10 50. Timothy $2 90.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Cotton dull and 1c lower; sales of 2080 bales at 29½@30c for middlings. Flour steady. Whisky quiet. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn is active, at $1 21 for mixed, western; $1 22 for southern, yellow. Oats, 65@75c. Coffee, St. Domingo, in bond, 11½, in gold. Sugar active and steady; Cuba, 10@10½c. Molasses quiet and steady. Pork, $23½@24. Money, 7c for call loans; sterling dull, 8½; gold firm, 134½. Stocks unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Leaf tobacco, steady, $5@17 75. Cotton, nominal; strict middling, 27c. Flour active; medium and better grades, 25c and 50c higher; superfine, $9 25; extra, $11; double extra, $11 50@14 75; choice, $15@24. Wheat stiff and higher, $2 20@2 75, for prime and choice spring, $2 25@2 30, for prime and strictly prime. Corn, the supply is small; mixed, $1@1 02; yellow, $1 01@1 03; white, $1 04@1 08. Oats higher, 74@76c. Rye higher, $1 35@1 37. Mess pork inactive, $22 50@23. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull. Whisky, nothing doing.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Cotton, unchanged; low middling, 28½@29c; sales, 3300 bales; receipts since Friday evening, 6950 bales; exports of the same period, 8434 bales. Sugar, quiet and firm; strictly firm, 13½c for Louisiana. No molasses in market. Flour, quiet and steady; superfine, $12 50. Corn, upward tendency; mixed, $1 15; yellow, $1 17½; white, $1 20. Oats, firm at 75c. Mess pork, $24 50@24 75. Lard, quiet and firm; in tierces, 13@13½c; in kegs, 14c. Gold, 35½. Sterling, 45@46½. New York sight, ¼@½ premium.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Tobacco sales, 220 hhds. at full prices, $3 25@18 50. Superfine flour, $9 50@10 25. Wheat nominal. Corn firm; shelled, in bulk, 73c@75c; ear, 60c@72c. Oats, 64@65c. Pork, $22 75. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear sides, 12½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Raw whisky, $2 22. Cotton, 26½c.

—The forces available in Ireland at present may be thus summarized: 25,000 soldiers, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers; the constabulary, numbering 11,000 men; Dublin metropolitan constables, 1089; and the local force of towns, 500—in addition to which may be computed 150 detectives, making a total force of 38,339, exclusive of special constables, marines and loyalist protection corps.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Society of Advocates

WILL hold their Regular Monthly Meeting on SATURDAY, April 6th, at the office of Charlton & King, 276 Second street.
By order of the Dean.
ap3 it C. C. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

COTTON PLANTERS AT $25.

ONLY $7 for COTTON SCRAPERS.
TREAT & HAMILTON.
ap3 1mdaw 161 Madison St.

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."
CELEBRATED TONIC!
A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.
G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by D. M. Peel & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 121 Chartres street, N. O. ap3 wlly

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Lindauer, Pollock & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, L. K. Messer withdrawing from the firm. Messrs M. Lindauer and A. Pollock are alone authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm, and will continue the business under the style of Lindauer & Pollock, at the old stand, 290 Main street.
ap3 it

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of REINHARDT & WETTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. F. W. Reinhardt having sold his interest to Messrs. H. Wetter & Co., who will continue the Stove and Tin Manufacturing business at the old stand, Nos. 14 and 15 Monroe street. Messrs. H. Wetter & Co. assume all the liabilities and are to receive all debts due said firm of Reinhardt & Wetter.
F. W. REINHARDT.
H. WETTER.
Memphis, April 2, 1867. ap3 1w

Bankrupt Laws.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few days, an approved copy of the BANKRUPT LAW, passed 2d session 39th Congress, prepared with Notes and References, and with all the Forms and Rules adopted by the Supreme Court. By the Hon. GEO. TAYLOR, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Price, free by mail, $3.
Advance sheets, embracing the Rules and Forms adopted, with all necessary instructions, will be sent free for $2.
No orders attended to unless the Money or Postoffice Order is enclosed.
Address the Publisher, W. H. MOORE,
Postoffice Box 87, Washington City, D. C.
ap3 1w

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

No. 328 Front Street, Memphis.

J. T. FARGASON. A. CORDES. C. C. CLAY.
ap3 1m

LAWLESS & WIDRIG,
BOILER MAKERS.
Copper and Sheet Iron Workers
—AND—
GENERAL MACHINISTS,
Cor. Washington and Water streets.

LAWLESS & WIDRIG,
Agents for
ALEX. SWIFT & CO.,
Keep on hand and sell to the trade
Bar, Band, Hoop, Sheet and Boiler IRON,
At Cincinnati Cash Rates.
Warehouse foot of Washington.
ap3 tf

Quarterly Statement
—OF THE—
GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
APRIL, 1867.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$229,884 23
Overdrafts	1,567 69
Real Estate and Fixtures	3,907 85
Current Expenses	5,798 19
Taxes paid	1,757 62
Premiums	6,880 00
Cash Items (including Rev. Stamps)	4,677 00
Due from National Banks	84,170 15
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8,932 54
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	140,000 00
Other Bonds and Stocks	7,141 28
Cash on hand	39,791 49
	$487,608 45

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Circulation	124,000 00
Individual Depositors	109,945 07
Profits	21,663 38
	$487,608 45
ap3 it

Cheap Fuel.

THE MEMPHIS GAS LIGHT COMPANY have reduced the sale of COKE, and until further orders it will be sold at the very low price of

Fifteen Cents per Bushel.

Consumers will find it the cheapest and best fuel to be obtained. Orders will be issued on application at the Company's office, 249 Second street.
ap3 tf

LUNN & MALLON,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
ap3 tf 204 MAIN STREET.

Attention, Sir Knights!

A SPECIAL CONCLAVE of Cyrene Commandery, No. 4, of Knights Templar, will be held in their Asylum, No. 204 Front street, on Wednesday evening April 3d, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the K. C. degree. Members will be prompt in attendance and appear in "Full the Dress."
Visiting Sir Knights are fraternally invited.
By order of JOHN ZENT, E. C.
N. J. WIGGIN, Recorder. ap2 2t

NOTICE.

Hereafter I will not be responsible for debts contracted in the name of Moore & Slaughter.
April 2, 1867. 3t* LEANDER SLAUGHTER.

GRAHAM, LONGACRE & CO.,
MADISON, IND.,
MANUFACTURERS of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Poles, and all description of Wood-Work or Carriages and Wagons, which we sell as low as any other establishment making same quality of goods. Send for Price List.
ap3 1m

T. H. CHAPMAN,
(Late Williams, Cartmel & Co.,)
IS this day admitted as partner with Finnie & Buckham, and in future the business will be under the firm name of
FINNIE, BUCKHAM, & CHAPMAN.
April 1, 1867.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
GROCERS,
300 Main Street,
HAVE for sale Harrison Flour, Davis Hams, Lard in Kegs, Corn Meal, German Soap.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN.
ap2 tf

Very Fine Old Government Java Coffee,
DEMERARA SUGAR, Crushed Sugar, Granulated Sugar, Powdered Sugar, Extra "C" Sugar, Common Sugar.
FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
ap2 tf 300 Main Street.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, held this day, it was ordered

"That a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per cent upon its Capital Stock be declared payable on demand, free of Government tax, and that the Surplus Fund of the Bank be increased to Thirty Thousand Dollars."

In accordance with above, Stockholders are notified that they can apply for their dividends on and after the 3d inst.
J. J. FREEMAN, Cashier.
Memphis, April 1, 1867. ap2 1w

THE LOST CAUSE.

SIXTY-SEVEN PHOTOGRAPHS of the Generals and Statesmen of the late Confederate States of America, sent free on receipt of 25 cents. Address
SOUTHERN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
155 West Baltimore Street,
mh21 1m Baltimore, Maryland.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fine Cleared Land for Rent.

250 ACRES of superior Cotton and Corn Land, nearly all valley. This Land is located on the southern part of my home plantation. Land very Fertile, and all under good fence. Price, $5 per acre rent.
Royster, Trezevant & Co. Agents.
ap2 1w RICHARD J. PEBBON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being appointed by the Honorable Chancery Court of the City of Memphis to collect all notes, bills and accounts due the firm of M. Christal, Memphis, Tenn., do hereby notify all persons indebted to the said M. Chr stal to call at the Citizens' Union Bank, No. 22 Madison street, and pay the same to me and no other.
THOMAS BARRETT,
ap2 3td Receiver.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!
F. LAVIGNE, HAIR DRESSER.
No. 355 Main Street, (Up Stairs).

MR. F. LAVIGNE would respectfully inform the ladies of Memphis that he will leave the city in sixty days for Paris, to make ample selections and arrangements for this market, in order to this he offers his nice and well assorted styles of Hair Goods at a great reduction of prices. Call and get satisfied that his stock is the best ever brought to this market.
☞ Bulletin copy. ap2 2m

Southern Hotel!

WE are authorised to LEASE this spacious and well arranged Hotel, situated on the corner of Main and Real streets. This house will accommodate two hundred and fifty guests.
To an experienced and responsible hotel keeper the rent will be made exceedingly low. We will sell the Furniture, which is complete and nearly new, to the party renting the house, on favorable terms.
MONSARRAT & MONTGOMERY,
ap2 4t Real Estate Brokers,
No. 272 Ayres Building.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Assets April 1st, over : $1,300,000.

D. A. JANUARY, : President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-President.
WM. T. SELBY, : : Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

DIRECTORS:

James H. Lucas,	Henry Overstolz,
Samuel Willi,	Nick. Schaefer,
Robt. M. Funkhouser,	William T. Gay,
Chas. H. Peck,	David Keith,
Robt. K. Woods,	R. F. Hanenkamp,
Jules Valle,	Isaac W. Mitchell,
Geo. R. Robinson,	D. A. January,
Chas. W. McCord,	Wm. J. Lewis,
John F. Thornton,	F. Rozier, Jr.,
Ben. M. Runyan,	Jacob Tamm,
Hon. John Hogan.	

THIS Company issues Policies on lives on all the different plans and at as favorable rates as any other while it has no restrictions in regard to residence or travel, and all its profits are divided annually among its policy holders. It is prompt in the payment of losses, having paid $35,000 in this city in the last eight months.

OFFICE IN MEMPHIS
—AT—
NO. 42 MADISON STREET, DeSoto Block.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
J. S. WHITE, M. D. W. T. IRWIN, M. D.

McMAHON & OTIS,
General Agents, Memphis, Tenn.,
For West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, to whom all applications for Insurance or Agencies should be addressed.
J. H. McMAHON, NEWTON S. OTIS.
mh31 3m

TO MY OLD FRIENDS
—IN—
West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

HAVING accepted a permanent Agency of the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, I would respectfully ask the attention of my old friends to that Institution as a safe, certain and reliable medium through which they may assure their families against, and in the event of death, or themselves from an impoverished old age in case of ill-success in life.
Mr. N. S. OTIS is associated with me and is hereby recommended to public confidence. Our office is at No. 42 Madison street, (rear room, DeSoto Block, where we will be happy to impart any needed information to those desiring Life Insurance.
mh31 3m J. H. McMAHON.

GRAND OPENING
—AT—
L. KREMER'S.

OUR OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS of our own direct importations, will take place on
Tuesday Next, April 2d.

The Only House in this City in Our Line that Imports Goods Direct.

We are therefore enabled to show our customers LATER STYLES and many NOVELTIES that they will not find elsewhere, and to sell at more moderate prices than any of our competitors
L. KREMER,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : APRIL 3, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE:	DEPART:
New Orleans Express	8:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Batesville Accomo'n	12:45 "	2:15 "

feb24 C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified not to pay to any one any bills due THE APPEAL, for advertising since January 31st, unless they have written authority from me.

JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Manager.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers. L. DAVIES.

INJUNCTIONS.—The injunctions filed against the municipal court will come up for hearing, before the chancellor on Wednesday the 15th inst. As this matter is now in the hands of the courts we forbear comment for the present.

ALL THE NEWS.—The much frequented and popular news stand of Col. E. Worshan, No. 226½ Main street, is replete with all the latest newspapers and periodicals of the day. He is always up in his line, and should Ed. not be on hand, a visitor will be sure to find his assistant, "Cliff."

STREET RUMORS.—A rumor was current upon the streets yesterday that a man had been arrested who confessed to being the murderer of Gen. Bankhead. On inquiry we find that no such arrest was made. The soldier arrested has been released, no guilt being fastened upon him.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that the monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's society will be held to-night at the Wickersham building, when a full attendance of members is requested. The chair will be taken at half-past seven.

FAMILY QUARREL.—A quarrel having arisen between husband and wife, Mrs. Mary Boehm complained on oath before Justice Creighton, that her husband had used abusive and threatening language towards her, for which he will answer to the justice this morning.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The newly appointed municipal court met to-day in the rooms occupied by Chancellor Smith, and organized. The bonds of the various officers were filed. After issuing some unimportant processes the court adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.—The following telegrams remain uncalled for in the office: Sam. Peck, Mrs. M. O. Hopkins, Leopold Rolkber, J. Beron, Mrs. Gemens, V. V. Williams.

THE PAVEMENT.—A meeting of the property holders on DeSoto street will be held at the office of Col. Jno. S. Kerr this evening at four o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of paving that street. We hope the inhabitants of that thoroughfare will take the matter vigorously in hand. It is a move in the right direction, and with Col. Kerr at the head it must succeed.

BANKRUPT LAW.—By reference to a card in our advertising columns this morning, it will be seen that W. H. Moore, of the city of Washington, is about to publish all the late acts of congress in relation to bankrupts. In the present depressed state of our country, this will prove a valuable work to lawyers and others.

SILKS.—One of the colored persuasion named Ellen Green, wanted a silk mantle. Not having one of her own, or the stamps wherewith to purchase she appropriated one, the property of Mrs. Byers, on Union street. Officer Marzelf Noweur furnished her with quarters in the Adams street "pitcher."

BOILER MAKERS.—Attention is directed to the card of Rawless & Widrig, boiler makers and copper and sheet iron workers and general machinists, corner Washington and Water streets. These gentlemen keep on hand bar, band, hoop, sheet and boiler iron at their warehouse, foot of Washington street, which they will sell at Cincinnati rates. Read their card.

EXPECTED TO-DAY.—Messrs. Raight & Chambers' circus and menagerie is expected to-day, and in all probability will arrive in time to exhibit to-night. Our speaks of this establishment in the most commendable terms, pronouncing it far superior to anything of the kind that has ever traveled the country. It is many years since a menagerie visited the south, and this being the first for a long time, cannot fail to prove very attractive, more especially as the animals comprising it are said to be rare and beautiful specimens, lately brought from their native jungles, and some of them the only ones of the kind on exhibition in this country. The circus troupe comprises many names well known in the annals of equestrianism.

THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—Another large and appreciative audience witnessed the second appearance of Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCollom last evening, and manifested their cordial approval of the excellent acting of these two thorough *artistes*. We have on a former occasion, expressed our high appreciation of the superior professional accomplishments of this charming actress, and our first impression was fully confirmed by the performance last night. At the close of the fifth act Mrs. Bowers was deservedly the recipient of an enthusiastic call before the curtain, and is already an established favorite in this city.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the St. George's society of this city, held on Monday night, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: Henry E. Green, president; B. J. Thomas, first vice-president; B. P. Robson, second vice-president; A. W. Lewin, financial secretary; Henry Forester, corresponding secretary; W. H. Weadly, treasurer; J. C. Grant, J. Cordel, A. S. Norman, trustees; T. H. Hunt, W. Bedell, J. Davis, relief committee. They will hold their annual celebration on the twenty-third of this month at the hall of the Memphis club, Greenlaw building. The committee of arrangements have been appointed, and timely notice will be given of the celebration.

SUSPICIOUS.—We were informed yesterday by Mr. W. A. Woolridge that while hunting in company with the young son of the Horn Lake road some twelve miles from town a few days since, he found a gentleman's shawl and broken rifle. This was about seventy-five yards from the highway. Thinking it rather strange Mr. Woolridge searched around and found the tracks of a horse, who had evidently gone into an adjacent thicket, returned and gone back to the road. There was no trace of a scuffle having ensued, or that the horse had been hitched. Whether there has been foul play or not still remains a question.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—The attraction at this place of amusement last night was the *Hidden Hand*, dramatized from Mrs. Southworth's "serial" of that name, in which the beautiful and charming young actress, Miss Blanche DeBar, personated the characters of "Archey, a Newsboy," "Capitola Black" and "Capitola Lenoir, the Heiress." In "Archey," the newsboy and waif upon the waters, having no friend to protect him, she presents a good appearance, but does not excel. Even in male juvenile characters a little practice may make her more perfect. In the female characters she was all that could be wished. Her singing was excellent, and repeatedly encored. Her voice, though not powerful, is sweet and attractive. The "Wool" of Mr. McWade was very good, but a little less of the Pocahontas dancing would have been preferable. Drake played "Old Hurricane," or "Major Warfield," very acceptably, but was not stormy enough to suit our ideas of the piece. Miss Parker's rendition of "Mrs. Condiment" was good, as everything that lady undertakes is. She is careful and correct. The balance of the company, with one exception, were up in their parts. To-night the *Belle of Bainbourg* will be presented.

RABBI TUSKA'S LECTURE.—The Tabernacle was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by one of the largest and most fashionable audiences we have seen congregated under its roof since the inauguration of the course for our edification and edification. The lecture of Rabbi Tuska was an exceedingly interesting one of about an hour's duration, and as we intend publishing a synopsis of it in our next issue, we forbear attempting an outline of this learned and highly interesting effort. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. James H. Sullivan recited with admirable effect N. P. Willis' poem of Prometheus, eliciting the warmest applause. The next lecture will be by Raphael Semmes, and "The subject will be "The History of the Alabama." This is a thrilling and deeply interesting subject we hope will draw a large house, as the merit of the speaker is great and will compensate all who may have the good fortune to hear him. The Philharmonics were on hand and sang several beautiful pieces, which added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The cases of Wm. Archer, forgery, and John Goode, burglary, were disposed of *nole prosequi*. The court adjourned without doing any further business, and convenes at 10 a.m. The following cases are set for trial to-day: Oscar Smith, larceny; George R. Wade, larceny, etc; James McNairy, assault with intent to commit rape.

THE MIDNIGHT MURDERS AND ASSASSINATIONS.

Who Commits Them?

The Duty of the Press and the Citizens.

Is a Vigilance Committee Necessary?

It would be much easier to tell who did not commit the late midnight assassinations than to tell who did. It is certain that the murderers were not citizens who have positions as business men, or those who are daily engaged in some laudable pursuit for the purpose of gaining an honest livelihood. It was not men who, when the labors of the day are over, are glad to seek their homes in peace and quietness, and who have an interest in making peoples' lives and property secure. It is also certain that the murderers and midnight assassins are not of that class who desire the laws to be strictly executed against thieves, murderers and gamblers. The question then naturally arises as to

WHO IT IS THAT COMMITS THESE DEEDS.

A distinguished editor of this city wrote in his paper ten days ago, substantially, "Congress could do a thousand times more toward breaking up crime and bringing about peace, quiet, safety and prosperity in the south by closing the daggeries than by fifty military governments." Will that same influential citizen and editor, and his worthy confreres of the Memphis press use the powerful engines for the formation and control of society at their command for the propagation of such manly, independent and unquestionable truths as the above? Or will they, as is too often the case, allow such "puffs" of the miserable dens, where the crimes are hatched, the announcement of which almost daily shock the right thinking people of our country, to find their way into their papers, as are calculated to entice the unwary into the very jaws of destruction? Will not our city council move in this matter? There is no difference of opinion among good citizens upon this point. All agree that the *saloons, dance houses* and *gambling hells*, in which the most abandoned characters, male and female, congregate nightly, are the breeding places of just such crimes as have within the last few days driven the law-abiding citizens of Memphis to band together for the purpose of mutual protection by breaking up these hell holes, and of disposing of the gangs of desperadoes which make life in Memphis a terror, in such ways as they were handled in San Francisco several years ago, when things got so bad that nothing else would meet the terrible necessity of the case. All these fearful crimes are committed at late hours of night, and always in or near one of these man traps, and whisky can in nearly every instance be discovered to be an active agent, directly or indirectly, in their perpetration. Close these places up at 8 o'clock, if not altogether, and at once crime will fall off fifty per cent., and few persons will decoy to, or they do, let them ask the coroner, the justices, constables, sheriffs, judges, and the attorney-generals, and they will very soon undertake the task. But then have men, and especially the leaders of public opinion, and the newspapers the nerve to come out boldly and call things by their right names and place the blame where it belongs, and demand the remedy required? Or are they afraid of the whisky influence, and that of the gamblers and the roughs? Gentlemen, no dodging should be resorted to in this matter. Come out either for or against crime and its dens. These nefarious trades have no more right to be prosecuted in this city than a man has to turn a drove of mad dogs loose in the streets. It is just as easy "spotting" these scoundrels who infest our city as it is to tell whether a man is white or black. If a fellow hangs around saloons and dance holes and gambling hells, and has no visible means of support, no matter whether he dresses fine and sports a fancy cane and diamond breastpin or is a shabby, blear-eyed and bloated villain who is never seen except by gas light, all the same, he should be dealt with at once under the *vagrant law*, if nothing severer is necessary to put him where he will work out an honest living and where he will not be allowed to keep an entire community in terror of life and property, so soon as the shades of night close in. Will the city authorities move in this at once, or will the people have to take the business in hand. If they do, the work will be done thoroughly. We shall have more to say upon this subject hereafter.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The commissioners met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. There was a full board, with President Lewis in the chair. The petition of Hon. George W. Waldron, the judge of the municipal court, was taken up, when President Lewis offered the following: Ordered that the clerk of the municipal court of Memphis be authorized to procure all needful books, blanks and stationery for his office and for said court; and also such plain furniture as shall be necessary. Also that the officers of said court be authorized to ascertain on what terms suitable rooms can be procured for said court, and report the same to this board. Adopted.

Justice Mercer stated to the commissioners that he had been appointed one of the poor-house commissioners and was acting in the capacity of treasurer. He desired to be instructed as to whether he should continue to disburse funds for the relief of the poor.

Mr. Merriman, the acting chairman, stated that all appointees of the board of magistrates and then ordered to report to the commissioners, and to suspend operations for the present.

Several accounts were acted upon and various petitions presented, when the commissioners adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock.

The following stamp cases were disposed of by compromise upon payment of costs: W. Worsham, Ed. Worsham, Ward & LeGuere, S. R. Wood, Anderson & Watson, Ames, Woodbury & Jones, Isador Rosenbach, J. J. Rawlings & Co., J. D. Rutlin, Rice, Stix & Co., Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company, Memphis and Ohio railroad company, L. Goepel, Bielock & Co., G. H. Blood & Co., B. Bayliss, Thos. Bourke, M. Combs, Son, Elson Bros., Inglbrecht & Dammon, John L. Eichberg, Friedman Bros., Farrington & Howell, L. D. Gleason, Larry Hamsad, Howell, Wood & Read, J. H. Howell, Isaac Isaacs, A. Just, S. S. James, Lane & Co., G. D. Johnson, L. S. Knowlton, Lindauer, Pollock & Co., Lindauer, Arnold & Co., J. Lindauer, J. S. Leavitt, Longley & Gay, Lunn & Mallon, A. S. Livermore, J. Malatesta, Mulholland & Co., G. W. Miller, E. Mulholland, McComis & Co., Nevils & Rose, Pettit & Siddons, E. J. Phillipps, A. Pollack, Stratton, Goyer & Co., J. Specht, Toof, Phillips & Cirode, Tobin, Lynn & Co., W. C. Thomson. Also the following treason cases were disposed of, being dismissed by the district attorney in pursuance of instructions from the attorney general upon payment of costs: Gideon J. Pillow, D. C. Adkins, R. V. Richardson, Jesse Forrest, John. B. Cross, Reuben Burrow, jr., A. C. Wurzbach, Capt. F. A. Cole, Joseph Perry.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—In the case of J. and A. Liebenstien & Co. J. Behr & Bro., No. 75, judgment for plaintiff. No. 75, J. Alexander vs. F. L. Gray, dismissed. No. 77, F. W. Gulager vs. Calvin Spivey, continued by consent. No. 81, G. W. Ball vs. J. Scott, judgment for plaintiff. No. 84, Park, McCurty & Co. vs. Street & Aydlett, dismissed as to Street and judgment against Aydlett. No. 86, W. Sothern vs. Willis Arnold, continued by consent. No. 97, Bank of Missouri vs. J. L. Branch, continued by consent. No. 99, Smith & McKenna vs. David Pointer, action on debt, jury and mistrial. No. 102, S. Condit vs. O. C. Boone, continued by consent. No. 129, W. McBride vs. Sam. Tate, judgment for plaintiff. No. 314, H. F. & A. M. Loony vs. G. Salem, et al. continues by consent. No. 394, Vincent Tabbe vs. M. Saward, dismissed. No. 394, W. Huds vs. Shelton, Jones & Co., continued. No. 400, Barcraft & A. Conover vs. Schoolfield & Hanauer, dismissed. No. 554, Elias Block vs. E. Underwood, judgment for plaintiff. The fines of Cobb, Moffae and Haskell, for contempt of court, were remitted, and the difficulty between them has been amicably and honorably adjusted.

Dr. Bernhardt is still at the Overton hotel, and is kept constantly engaged. His stay in Memphis, Tenn., may be limited. When he leaves it will be useless to utter regrets that his advice was not sought by those whose eyes are defective. There will be no place for tears. The day will have passed. Let all whose eyes are defective repair at once without further delay, and profit by his skill and experience. Look at his testimonials and advertisement. Dr. Bernhardt has received another supply of marine, field and reading glasses.

The Finest Glass of Ale we have drank for many a day we drank at the Marble Hall, 66 Adams street. This saloon is fast becoming very popular. It is fitted up very plain and neat; the bar is stocked with the finest wines, liquors, etc., that are sold in our city. The motto is "cash," so Mr. Waterhouse told us.

Auction Sale of Household Furniture.—This morning at 10 o'clock, Passmore & Co. sell at their new salesrooms, 260 Second street, next to the Irving block, a large and elegant assortment of household furniture.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen Last Night.

Reports of City Officials, Etc.

The board of mayor and aldermen of the city of Memphis for the fortieth corporate year convened in regular session at Exchange hall last evening at 7½ o'clock, Henry N. Hulbert, Esq., presiding. Wm. H. Rogers, secretary. Present: Aldermen Powers, Glancy, Johnson, Cochran, Wickersham, Annis, Rolling, Holst, Shaw, Lemon, O'Donnell, Smith and Passmore.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of the mayor was read by Mr. Bridges, notifying the board that Messrs. Mc-Bain, Taylor & Co. had given satisfactory bonds for the paving of various streets awarded to them, the same to be completed before next November.

The mayor called the attention of the board to an extract from a letter from Mr. Nicholson relative to the terms of payment, which are as follows: One-half will be required on the completion of each section of 200 feet, balance in three equal payments, thirty, sixty and ninety days.

The cost will be $3c 18 per foot for paving, $1 60 per foot for curbing. Total for a front of twenty-five feet, $39 45.

The contracts will complete from 200 to 300 feet per day.

The cost for Front street, Front and Center alleys will be $17 per foot, curbing $1 75, front of twenty-five feet $443 75, the alley per front foot $2 75.

The mayor recommended the paving of Main street with Nicholson, the city assuming payment for the notes of three, four and five years, with interest at six per cent. and further, to charge that portion which the street railroad company should justly bear, that corporation, until the court decides who is liable.

Charleston Avenue from Adams street to the bridge, and Madison from Madison street bridge to the depot, with Nicholson.

The message was referred to the committee on pavements.

MONTHLY REPORT.

Wharfmaster, L. W. Williams, reports his receipts for the month of April as $4,466 55.

H. Bowen, tax collector, reports collection in March to the amount of $9,218 61.

J. D. Davis, collector of privileges, reports collection in the month of April to the amount of $9,099.

Wm. Kehoe, fire warden, reports four fires during March; damage, $6,300; insurance, $7,000.

Dr. James Keller of the general hospital reports sixty-six patients admitted; treated during the month; remaining, eighty-five.

Francis Foster reported during the month of March the following expenditures in his department: Bridges, $1,000; repairing, $15; macadamizing, $3 00; office expenses, sundries, etc., $10; total, $1,028.

John O'Mahony, lumber master, reported lumber measured to the amount of 604,789 feet.

John E. Barker, city inspector, reported collection to the amount of $2,273.

Dr. Asa E. Lyons, of the city hospital, reported the admission of 107 patients, births and deaths, number treat in March.

W. S. Speed, city market master, reported receipts for March, $1,100; total, $3,200.

A communication in cases of Mrs. Bridget Kelly and Mrs. Mary Ann Hogan, hospital trustees, recommended that a high fence be erected around the general hospital for the protection of the property and building.

Dr. Jos. Lynch sent in his resignation as physician of the city hospital, to take effect on the 15th. Accepted.

The city comptroller reported the disbursements during the month of March, to be $728 64 79, the amount of revenue exceeding the appropriation in sum, $6,292 05.

COMMITTEE ON PAVEMENTS.

Aldermen Annis and Passmore, Sam. Tate and A. J. Whitten, jr., Esqs., R. Williamson and J. Murphy, Madison and Union streets; Aldermen Powers, Glancy, Johnson, Cochran, Wickersham, Annis, Rolling, Holst, Shaw, Lemon, O'Donnell, Smith and Passmore.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of the mayor was read by Mr. Bridges, notifying the board that Messrs. McB

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

LINES,

Written to Mrs. Warren Morris, of Baltimore, Md.

I know thou art in sadness,
I know thy spirit's lone;
I knew that all thy gladness
Is buried 'neath the stone
With one who bravely perished,
And who so long has lain
With many loved and cherished,
Upon that battle plain.

But they are sweetly sleeping
Where flowers above them bloom,
And know not we are weeping
In sorrow and in gloom.
God blessed the spot with flowers,
And the violet and blue-bell
Say those sacred dead of ours
Are sleeping sound and well.

"Life's fever" passed away,
They have lain their sorrows down,
And each soldier clothed in gray,
Immortal, wears a crown.
Would I had balm to bring
To heal thy sad heart now!
Or some sweet song could sing
To chase pain from thy brow.

My thoughts, like birds, go flying
To thy home far, far away,
And though I too am sighing,
For thy weal I always pray.

MARIE.

MEMPHIS, 1866.

For the Daily Appeal.]

"O! BRING ME BACK MY FLOWERS."

One evening when the gentle Sun
Shed forth its lingering rays,
And birds were chirping happy songs,
To welcome Summer days:
A little girl was strolling home
Along the meadow farm,
And filled her basket full of flowers
And hung it on her arm;
Amid the woods she wandered on,
Enraptured with the scene,
And growing weary with her walk
She sat beside a stream.
The waters of this little brook,
So crystal in its flow,
Dashed by her with a rapid tide,
And seemed to cheer her so;
She threw a flower upon its wave,
To watch it floating by,
Till far away it glided on
No more to meet her eye.
Another, and another still,
She threw and watched them long,
And never tho't what she had done,
Till all her flowers were gone.
Too late she saw her sad mistake,
She cried for many hours,
Her little voice re-echoing oft,
"O bring me back my flowers."
Ah! can we not a lesson read
From this; and take alarm,
For all of us are "Little Girls,"
With baskets on our arms;
Our "baskets" too, are full of "flowers."
The warnings God has given,
To teach us we should flee His wrath,
And live with Him in Heaven.
Yes! many a soul is sitting now
Beneath the gospel's beam,
And casting all its "flowers" away,
Into life's dashing stream.
Too late you'll find your great mistake,
Mispending precious hours,
And like the "Little Girl" you'll cry,
"O bring me back my flowers!"

[COMMUNICATED.]

MACON, MISS., March 29, 1867.

Worshipful Brother:

A man who calls himself John Maragowskie claims to be a Mason in distress. He called on Macon Lodge No. 40 for assistance; says that he is a Hungarian, and was in the Hungarian war, for which he was imprisoned several years, and then was exiled and has made his way to the United States, and that he has a wife and four children in Constantinople. His mission here was to get money to bring his family to the United States. He tells a very pretty story, and has several certificates from Lodges that have given him money. I saw the same man in 1859 going through the western part of this state on the same business, telling the same story. He said at that time that he had a wife and children in Constantinople, and I gave him five dollars for the same purpose. He staid all night with me; I examined him and found him to be a R. A. Mason. He denies being the same man, but I can prove him to be the same by three Master Masons. I think that he should be published as an impostor. You are at liberty to use my name in a publication in this letter.

This Hungarian gentleman left Macon this morning, going north.

J. H. MITCHELL, W. M.,
Of Macon Lodge No. 40.

MACON LODGE NO. 40,
MACON, NOXUBEE CO., MISS., March 29, '67.

I, Charles B. Ames, secretary of Macon Lodge No. 40, of F. & A. Masons, do hereby certify that J. H. Mitchell, whose genuine signature appears to the foregoing communication, is W. Master of Macon Lodge No. 40, and that full faith and credit are due to all the statements contained therein.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Lodge, this the date above written.

CHARLES B. AMES, Sec'y.

STATE ITEMS.

—We cull the following from the Nashville *Union and Dispatch* of the 31st March: Day after day we hear of the destruction of property by the late freshet. A letter from Jefferson county, Tennessee, says: "The Holston river was eleven feet higher than ever known before, causing great destruction of property. Twenty-six buildings, eleven of them residences, went down the river in one day. One lodged on McBee's island. Mr. McBee visited it as soon as possible, and found a child in bed up stairs. The child was thought to be about six months old, and was nearly starved. Nothing is known of its parents, who they are or what became of them.

Augustus F. Alden, late a member of the 2d Minnesota volunteer infantry, has been appointed commissioner of registration for Davidson county. We think a native Tennesseean might have been preferred.

Speaking of the lands opposite Nashville the editor says: The rich bottom on the opposite bank of the river, which was some time since a vast sea of water, is now being turned up with the plowshare. The hand of industry will make it smile with a rich harvest, if the authorities at the capital do not forbid it to rain.

—The Shelbyville *Union*, of Friday, says: The last few days of struggling sunshine has wonderfully changed the aspect of coming events. In every direction we notice peach trees in bloom, not nearly loaded it is true, yet enough, if no accident happens, to give us a few "peaches and cream" for summer refreshment.

The store house of Mr. C. D. Armstrong, at Castalian springs, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. His entire stock of dry goods and groceries was consumed. He was insured, luckily, for $2500 in the Hartford, and $2500 in the "Home" of New York.

—The Knoxville *Whig* of the 29th says: At the election for attorney-general of the seventeenth judicial circuit, on March 21st, ten registered negro votes were cast at Jacksboro, in Campbell county. Capt. T. J. Rogers issued the certificates. These ten are the first negro votes cast in Tennessee since 1834, and are the first cast in the late slave states since the war. Seventy-two votes were polled at Jacksboro, of which Col. Henry R. Gibson received sixty-two, including the entire negro vote, and Wm. J. Scott received ten. Both candidates are radicals. The conservatives also polled their full strength without the slightest disturbance. In their anxiety to elect Col. Gibson, all parties and all colors harmonized.

—The *Daily American Union* says a Mrs. Smith was at the Crutchfield house, on the 31st of March, with *fourteen children!* No wonder the name of Smith is becoming common.

On the same day Maj. Gen. Pope, commander of the district composed of the late states of Florida, Georgia and Alabama, arrived in Chattanooga, and was met by Gen. Swayne, in command of the federal forces in Georgia, with whom Pope left for Atlanta in the evening train.

—The *Republican Banner* says: Farming operations have been much retarded by the stormy weather of the past three or four weeks. Plowing, ditching, and all the work of early spring have been interrupted. Now that the rains have ceased and the earth dried so as to admit of being broken up, our farmers will have to strain every nerve to make up for lost time. Much that is usually done in the latter part of February and in March, will now have to be done in April, or left undone altogether. Shorthanded, as most of the southern farmers are under the new system of labor, there is ground for the apprehension that they will be unable to carry out the plans they had so carefully formed. The only wise course for them to pursue is to do the best that circumstances admit of, and leave the rest to Providence. We have cause to be thankful that Tennessee has escaped those fearful disasters that we read of elsewhere in the south and southwest.

—Fifteen negroes and about fifty white men were arrested at a cockpit in an underground apartment at Nashville on Saturday night, and were quite flush, the most of them being able to furnish the required stamps as bail for appearing before the police commissioner on Monday. A few went to the workhouse to do the state some service.

—The Cleveland *Banner* office has four female compositors—the "old *Banner* woman," and three daughters, Annie, Beckie and Mollie, who do all the house work, and then set an aggregate of sixteen thousand M's of type per day. If any printing office in this dis-United States can beat this we would like for them to turn them loose. The "*Banner* family" are compositors—only seven in number, and six type-stickers, and the baby—only nine years old—knows all the technicalities of a printing office, "quads," "leads," "quoins," etc., are familiar terms with her. If any printing office in the world, numbering the same in family, can beat this we would like to hear from them. We don't think it can be did.

—Madame Ristori's spare baggage fills forty trunks.

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D. H. TOWNSEND, A. C. TREADWELL.
BEN MAY, : : Secretary.
mh21 3m

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Of Nashville, Tenn.
Capital, - - - - - - - $200,000.

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Of Hartford, Conn.
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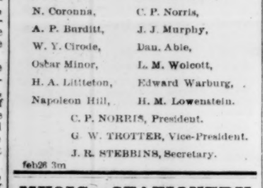
feb26 3m

MUSIC---STATIONERY

BERNARD & McCLURE



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THE attention of Painters is directed to my large stock of White Lead, Linseed Oil, Benzine, Paints ground in Oil, Window Glass, etc., which I will sell low for cash.
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POOLEY, BARNUM & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Jewelry,
SILVERWARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC., ETC.,
NO. 265 MAIN STREET,
Cor. Court, MEMPHIS, TENN.
feb12 3m

Watchmaker and Optician.
E. L. MICHOT, 357 1-2 Main Street,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, has for sale Watch Material, Clocks, and Spectacles of all kinds. feb15 3m

JUST ARRIVING:
10 tierces more Whittaker Hams;
10 boxes Breakfast Bacon;
100 kegs Lard;
100 bbls. Flour;
25 bbls. Kiln-dried Corn Meal;
10 1-2 chests fine Tea.
For sale low at
IVINSON'S,
late Ivinson & Gilbert,
281 Main street.
mh17

FORD, DIXON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
SADDLERY
—AND—
Saddlery Hardware,
418 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, : : : MO.
J. O FORD & CO., Memphis, Tenn. mh5 6m10 3m | SAYRE, PLUMB & CO., New Orleans, La.

Thirty-Five Years in Memphis
—AND—
Twenty-One Years in Business.
OLDEST SOAP WORKS IN THE SOUTHWEST
60 XX Lbs.
GERMAN SOAP.

O. F. Prescott & Co.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—ALSO—
No. 1 Rosin Soap,
PALM SOAP, SOFT SOAP,
Our own Manufacture in Memphis.
DEALERS in
Coal Oil, Lard Oil, and Other Oils.
Coal Oil Lamps,
Lamp Stock and Lanterns,
Rosin, Pitch, Axle-Grease, Etc.
We make TINWARE, ROOFING, GUTTERING, STOVE PIPE, ETC.
No. 40 Jefferson Street,
Memphis, : : Tennessee.
N. B.—We buy Tallow and Grease and are Agents for Pittsburg Coal. mh6 1m

Fine Brooms.
HEARTH Brooms; Clothes Horses; Blacking Brushes; Wash Boards; Tubs—all sizes; Stove Polish; Water Buckets; Churns.
FINNIE & BUCKHAM,
300 Main street.
mh10 1f

F. Glassick & Co.,

IMPORTERS, Manufacturers and Dealers in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Gun Material for Gunmaker's use, Gun Implements, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, etc., No. 250 Main street, under Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tenn.
Repairing done and warranted. mh8 3m

FINNIE & BUCKHAM,
300 Main Street,
HAVE just received 100 bbls. good Peachblow Potatoes; 50 bbls. Harrison Flour; 50 bbls. best Family brands; 15 tierces Geo. F. Davis & Co.'s Hams; 50 boxes Geo. F. Davis & Co.'s Breakfast Bacon. FINNIE & BUCKHAM,
mh10 1f 300 Main street.

Old Government Java Coffee—very fine.
GREEN and Oolong Tea—warranted nice.
Lard in kegs; No. 1 Rio Coffee; Sugar—all kinds; Soap and Starch.
FINNIE & BUCKHAM,
mh10 1f 300 Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. H. SOUTHALL,
Office, No. 199 Main Street,
WEBSTER BLOCK, UP STAIRS,
Between Adams and Washington streets,
mh27 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,
Hot Springs, - Arkansas.
mh13 3m

Dr. R. L. BUTT,
Office, 4 Doors North Gayoso House,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.
Residence, 261 Monroe street. mh12 3m

DR. D. J. O'REILLY,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.,)
HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Jehlen's store, west side of Main street, No. 279½, between Madison and Court sts. feb7 3m

MRS D. C. EVANS,
FORMERLY of Louisville, Ky., more recently of the Healing Institute, New Albany, Ind., assisted by her husband, Dr. J. M. EVANS, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has taken
ROOMS AT THE OVERTON HOTEL,
And is prepared to diagnose and cure all kinds of diseases, especially those of a Chronic character. Mrs. EVANS will diagnose all cases without making inquiry of the patients, giving symptoms, cause and effect, in a manner so satisfactory as to leave no doubt in the mind of the applicant. In the treatment of disease she discards the use of all mineral medicines, using only that which is purely Botanic, together with Magnetism, Electricity and Cold Water.
Mrs. E. gives especial attention to Ladies and diseases to which they are subject.

REFERENCES.

Capt. Wm. Holcroft, steamer Louisiana; Capt. John S. Richey, New Albany; John Loschmiller, New Albany; W. J. Johnson, wholesale boot, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Martin, Louisville, Ky.; W. Guthrie, Cropper's Depot, Ky.; D. Parker, office L. N. A. & C. R. R.; John Hancock, county commissioner, Floyd county; Col. Wm. Budd, New Albany; John Tie, office L. N. A. & C. R. R.; W. Crase, hardware merchant, New Albany; W. E. Grove, Bently & Grove, New Albany; Judge Laird, Rockport, Ind.; John W. Hall, Greencastle, Ind.; J. H. Burton, Elizabeth, Harrison county, Ind.; Jonathan M. Meek, Bloomington, Ind. feb27-2m.

DENTISTS.

DR. A. WESSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 254 Second Street,
Irving Block.
feb28 1f

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
HAS Removed his Office to
No. 225 Main Street,
Two doors South of the Worsham House.
A. E. KENNEDAY, : : : Assistant.
feb9 3m

LAWYERS.

D. M. WISDOM, Late of Purdy, Tenn. W. L. DUFF, Late of Miss.
WISDOM & DUFF,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 19 West Court Street,
mh21 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

BARBOUR LEWIS. WILLIAM CRAIG.
LEWIS & CRAIG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Stillman Block, No. 250 Second street, North of Madison, Memphis, Tennessee.
M. J. Williamson will be found at the above.
mh21 6m

JOHN W. WOOD. WALKER WOOD.
WOOD & WOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office, No. 19 Madison street, over Gayoso savings institution, front room, Memphis, Tenn.
Prompt attention to collections in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. mh5 3m

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to.
mh13 1f

C. C. CUMMINGS,
LAWYER,
Rear of No. 278 Second Street,
No. 3 Court Place,
feb28 3m Memphis, Tenn.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee. feb26 3m

GEO. E. STAHL,
Attorney at Law,
No. 270 Second Street,
Opp. Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
jan4 3m

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.
DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec4

C. G. ARMISTEAD. G. R. PHELAN.
ARMISTEAD & PHELAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 15 West Court, (between Main and Front streets), Memphis, Tennessee. feb26 3m

JOHN BULLOCK. VAN A. W. ANDERSON.
BULLOCK & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 340 Second street, Odd Fellows' Building, Memphis, Tenn. feb17 3m

JNO. M. CARMACK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Memphis, Tenn.
OFFICE—Removed to 13 Court street, between Main and Front. ty15tf

SEEDS.

R. C. CRAIG & CO.'S
SEED STORE,
379 Main Street, Jackson Block,
Jan24 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

Grass Seed!
IN store and to arrive, wholesale and retail, CHOICE SEED STOCKS.
Jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis.

NEW CROP.
LANDRETH'S
GARDEN AND GRASS SEED,
Just Received and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
WARD & LeGUERE,
DRUGGISTS AND SEED DEALERS
CORNER MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS,
Opposite Worsham House,
Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.
feb6 3m

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED GARDEN SEED!
CONSTANTLY arriving and for sale by R. C. CRAIG & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Seed Store,
jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

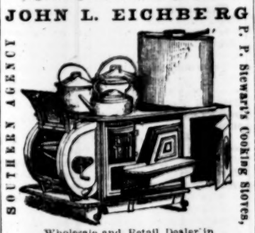
M. W. CLARK,
PORTRAIT PAINTER, can be found at his Studio, No. 34 Jackson Block, until June, when he will leave for Chicago and Northern parts. Those wishing Portraits should call soon. feb24 3m

WORSHAM HOUSE.
Price of Board Reduced.
ON and after the 15th inst., the price of Day Board at this House will be $35 per month and for Transient Board $3 per day.
mh13 1m J. J. WORSHAM.

LIME! LIME! LIME! LIME! LIME!
Edmund Gray,
Manufacturer of the justly celebrated
CAPE LIME,
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.
ORDERS solicited and promptly filled, by MOORE, WHITFIELD & RAYNER, mh8 1m 304 Front street.

HARDWARE.

Charter Stove Emporium
[ESTABLISHED IN 1859.]
191 Main Street, Corner of Washington,
(Sign of Big Coffee Pot), Memphis, Tenn.
JOHN L. EICHBERG
SOUTHERN AGENCY for P. P. Stewart's Cooking Stoves.



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Grates, Hollow Ware,
CUTLERY, HARDWARE,
Housekeepers' Goods and Tinners' Stock
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing and Guttering, at the Lowest Cash Prices. mh24 6m

Agency for Straub's Mills

WE have been appointed Agents for STRAUB'S celebrated "Queen of the South" WHEAT AND CORN MILLS,
Both DOUBLE AND SINGLE GEARED, and are prepared to furnish them promptly to those wishing to purchase.
McCOMBS & CO., Dealers in Hardware, 322½ and 324 Main st. mh8 3m

BESCHER, SCHULTZ & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
And Agents for
FORSYTH & CO.'S SCALES,
—AND—
Diebold Baumann & Co.'s
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,
381 Main Street,
Memphis, : : Tennessee
mh11 2m

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
368 : Main Street : 368
Memphis, - - - - Tenn.
—DEALERS IN—
MACHINERY
—AND—
Heavy Hardware.
Exclusive Agents for
Wood & Mann's Portable Engines.
Isaac Straub & Co.'s Celebrated "Queen of the South" Corn Mill.
Lane & Bodley's Saw Mills and Engines.
feb12 3m

HARDWARE.
CHOATE & CO.,
No. 232 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Stoves, Plows, Wagons, Iron, Steel, Brass, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Material, Woodwork for Wagons, And everything usually kept in a Hardware House. jan5 3m

W. P. PAUL, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Mem. G. D. CROCKETT, Formerly with Hillman Bros., Memphis.
PAUL & CROCKETT,
Agents for Hillman, Bro. & Sons Celebrated
TENNESSEE CHARCOAL IRON,
The only stock kept in the city.
No. 252 Front Street, - Memphis, Tenn.
A full supply constantly on hand. feb3 1f

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. mh15 3m

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under Greenlaw Opera House,
345 Second street.
mh9-feb27 3m

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,
WHOLESALE
Whiskies, Cigars and Tobacco,
No. 226 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
feb7 3m

JNO. A. DENIE. H. A. MONTGOMERY.
DENIE & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Hay, Corn, Oats, Flour, Lime, Cement, Plaster, and Western Produce,
No. 41 South Side Court Square.
mh 1m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

FEARN PENN,
United States Commissioner
—AND—
Commissioner of Deeds, Etc.
Office, 33 South Court Street.
AUTHORIZED to administer Oaths and Affidavits in Court of Bankruptcy, and take Depositions to be used in all United States Courts. mh13 1f

J. A. NEVILS. JAS. ROSE.
NEVILS & ROSE,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and Cotton Factors,
No. 176 Front Street,
TOM. McKEON'S OLD STAND,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the Sale of Cotton. All Cotton and other Produce consigned to us is covered by our open policies of Insurance unless otherwise instructed. mh7 3m

E. D. LAWRENCE, Memphis, Tenn. C. S. CARTER, Late with Halliday Bros., Cairo.
LAWRENCE & CARTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
No. 228 Front Street, (Up Stairs),
mh2 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
198 Gravier Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
M'COMBIE & CHILD,
No. 61 Broad Street,
feb27 6m NEW YORK.

H. B. JOINER. M. A. KIRKLEY.
JOINER & KIRKLEY,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in
Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Lime,
Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair,
FIRE BRICK AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
34 Monroe Street,
Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.
feb26 2m

F. M. WHITE, Pres't Miss. and Tenn. R. R.
JOHN KERR, Formerly of Augusta, Ga.
GEO. F. ROOTES, late Gordon & Rootes, St. Louis.
WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
COTTON FACTORS
AND General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 394 Main street, Gayoso Block, Memphis, Tenn.
Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, Etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. mh8 3m

T. DEAN, Dean & Meginnis, N. Y., Dean & Hale, Cincinnati.
JNO. D. ADAMS, of Little Rock, Ark.
T. GAFF, of T. & J. W. Gaff, Aurora, Ind.
DEAN, ADAMS & GAFF,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 40 Union Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
feb23 1f

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.
J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.
Liberal advances on all consignments.
feb21 3m

THOS. CHILD. W. H. H. DUDLEY.
CHILD, DUDLEY & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale
Commission Merchants,
NO. 361 FRONT STREET,
Between Union and Gayoso,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.
Special attention to all business entrusted to us.
feb26

E. ACKERMANN,
Wholesale Dealer in
Leaf and Manufactured
TOBACCOS,
SEGARS,
WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,
250 FRONT STREET,
Memphis, - - - - Tenn.
feb3 1f

N. CORONNA,
Commission Merchant
AND
COTTON FACTOR
Nos. 156 & 156½ Exchange Building,
Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.
feb6 3m

N. & J. HOFFHEIMER,
COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
feb3 3m

SHEP. M. ASHE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
No. 304 Front Street,
Rooms 11 and 12, up stairs, Mosby Building)
MEMPHIS, TENN.
aug6-1f

CH. E. PFEIFER,
General Commission Merchant,
No. 65 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT for Smith & Rand Powder Company.
Orange and New Orleans Rifle, Musket, Cannon, Sporting, Ducking and Mining
POWDER,
on hand and for sale at No 65 Common street, New Orleans, in packages of all quantities.
Also, Drop and Buck Shot, Caps, etc. Orders promptly filled. nov1 1y

GEO. MACKEY. R. B. HAWLEY. K. J. R. L. WINN.
GEORGE MACKEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants
Dealers in
GROCERIES
—AND—
PLANTATION SUPPLIES.
WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,
No. 272 Front Street,
Between Court and Madison,
Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.
mh7 3m

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House 19 Madison St.
This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
feb10 1m28-1y-ag17 1f

MEMPHIS CITY
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Successors to Ogden, Tobey & Co.,
No. 16 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.
S. H. TOBEY, Pres't. E. C. KIRK, Cash.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, and deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities and Uncurrent Money
Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

A. J. WHITE,	JAS. G. OGDEN,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	BEN. MAY,
S. H. TOBEY,	E. C. KIRK.

mh10 1f

THE MERCHANTS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY and Financial Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $500,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.
Collections made in the City, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.
W. H. CHERRY, : : President.
A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.
J. J. FREEMAN, : : : Cashier.
DIRECTORS.—James Woodruff, W. A. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, H. A. Parties, R. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. White, H. T. Tomlinson, Jno. L. Taylor, Jos. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. mh7 1m

R. P. ROLLINS, President. JAMES STREETER, Secretary.
Home Insurance and Trust Co.
GENERAL
BANKERS & COLLECTORS,
No. 11 Madison Street,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.
EXCHANGE on all the principal cities of the United States bought and sold. feb25 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.
Depository and Financial Agent
—OF THE—
United States.
F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier
T. W. JOHNSTON, - Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. GWYN,	A. P. BURDITT,
F. S. DAVIS,	S. H. DE ROVISE,
N. C. FORD,	H. REISMAN,
L. HOWES,	W. W. YOUNG,
R. C. BRINKLEY,	C. P. NORRIS,
R. BEAUMONT,	GEO. W. TROTTER,
	Hon. J. W. LEETWICH.

feb12-1 2m

THE SAVINGS
BANK OF MEMPHIS,
Office, No. 294 Main Street.
M. J. WICKS, President.
W. C. McCLURE, Cashier.
feb7 3m

FRANKLIN
INSURANCE AND BANKING
COMPANY,
Corner of Jefferson and Front Streets,
Memphis, Tenn.

S. D. McCLURE, : : : President.
W. R. LUCAS, : : : : Cashier.
R. L. HAMMOCK, : Ass't Cashier.

TRANSACT solely a General Banking Business. Collections promptly attended to, and Stocks, Gold and every description of Government Securities bought and sold on commission. feb6 3m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS:
No. 12 Madison Street.
F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.
feb5 3m

BANKING.
MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED 1844.
OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.
J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY,	E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON,	J. C. JOHNSON,
W. R. C. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.	
J. F. FRANK,	E. M. CASH.
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.	

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on the city an full principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. feb5 3m P. M. CASH, Secretary.

JEFFERSON
Insurance and Trust Company
NO. 6 MADISON STREET,
Memphis, - - - - - - - Tennessee.
R. D. GOODLETT, : : President.
P. H. DAVIE, : : : : Cashier.

Deal in Exchange, Receive Deposits.
Transact a General Banking Business.
COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Gold and Silver, City and County Warrants, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds, Uncurrent Money of every description, bought and sold.

DIRECTORS:

R. D. GOODLETT,	P. H. DAVIE,
R. F. REED,	T. F. MAKALL,
G. W. TROTTER,	JOHN R. SPEED.

feb5 3m

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS.
J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
H. E. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.
BANK BUILDING,
Corner Madison and Main Streets.
DOES A GENERAL
DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE
BUSINESS;
—DEALS IN